

environmental funding by european foundations volume 3

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Foreword

Philanthropy, our vital supplement

Karmenu Vella, European Commissioner for Environment, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs

For more than four decades, EU policies for the environment have been improving living conditions for citizens. Air pollution is being curbed, water quality is rising, and more ecosystems are protected than ever before.

A recent review of the effects of EU policy suggested that local environments are in as good a state now as they have been at any stage since the start of industrialisation.

While we can take heart from those findings, we mustn't forget that enormous challenges remain. On a global scale, natural capital is still being degraded, biodiversity loss continues at an unsustainable rate, and pressures like rising levels of consumption, fossil fuel use and population growth are driving climate change and diminishing stocks of natural resources.

Around the world, governments are waking up to these threats, and 2015 saw two major agreements which may begin to redress the balance. COP 21, the United

Nations Climate Change Conference held in Paris in November, set out a plan to keep global temperature rise this century well below 2°C, and, in the lead-up to Paris, the international community also reached consensus on a new global agenda for sustainable development.

Signed by world leaders in the UN, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda recognises that our planet's resources are limited, and calls for action by low, middle and high-income countries alike. It's a path to ensuring that the needs of an expanding global population are met, without crossing planetary boundaries. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the 169 targets it contains are balanced and nuanced, highlighting the need to use a joined-up approach for our economic, social and environmental objectives.

The challenge now is to translate these good intentions into tangible results. Europe has taken the lead on fighting climate change, and the EU is also taking decisive steps towards becoming a more circular economy, with new, more ambitious legislative proposals on waste and a plan to push Europe towards greater sustainability adopted in December last year.

But institutional action can only take us so far. Developing and implementing policy requires open and wide-ranging dialogue with a variety of audiences.



NGOs, think tanks and centres of academic excellence from a broad range of countries need to take part, as their presence will act as an important counterbalance to other competing interests. In Europe, for example, environmental and climate NGOs play a much-needed role in coordinating and channelling the views of national organisations. NGOs also play an important role in raising awareness and educating citizens about environmental concerns.

Every year, the EU funds a small number of environment and climate NGOs via the LIFE programme. But far more funds are needed, helping make the case for the circular economy, for instance, and ensuring that preparatory work is done to put the Paris Agreement in practice. This work needs to be carried out by civil society, in a broad range of countries, and while some funding will be available through the EU, other sources of funding can play a vital supplemental role.

The environment belongs to us all – to students and teachers, to politicians and constituents, to parents and children. A multitude of voices deserve to be heard, and if we exclude them from the conversation, we will perhaps never know our loss. Philanthropy can amplify those voices, helping deliver a fairer society, with benefits for all.

Executive summary



This report is the most comprehensive study to date into the support for environmental initiatives provided by European foundations.

It builds on earlier reports by the European Foundation Centre¹, expanding the number of foundations being studied, and the total value of environmental grants being coded. The long-term goal remains that set out in earlier editions: to establish as detailed a picture as possible of the state

of European independent funding for environmental issues with a view to raising the profile of environmental funders, building understanding of the sector, improving coordination, and providing analysis that informs discussion of effectiveness in environmental grantmaking.

The report features a detailed analysis of the environmental grants of 75 European public-benefit foundations, as compared to 62 in the previous edition. These 75 foundations include many of Europe's largest providers of philanthropic grants for environmental initiatives, although there are undoubtedly additional independent philanthropic institutions that could be included in a report of this kind. The report focuses on the 2014 calendar year as this is the latest year for which comprehensive grants data could be obtained for all 75 foundations.

1 Marilena Vrana and Jon Cracknell, "Environmental Funding by European Foundations: A Snapshot", European Foundation Centre, September 2011; Jon Cracknell, Marilena Vrana and Petros Theodorou, "Environmental Funding by European Foundations, volume 2", European Foundation Centre, November 2013.

Key findings:

- In 2014 the 75 foundations covered in the study provided 2,913 environmental grants, amounting to €479.1 million. These grants are the main focus of this report².
- Comparison of the grants made by 61 foundations that are included in both the last edition (based on the 2011 financial year) and this edition shows modest growth in nominal terms in total environmental grants of 6% from €416.3 million to €441.3 million. In real terms this represents growth of just 1.2%.
- The thematic issue category receiving the most funding from the 75 foundations in 2014 was again “Biodiversity & species preservation”, accounting for 23.5% of grants by value. When this is combined with “Terrestrial ecosystems & land use” (18.6%) these two “natural environment” categories together account for more than 42% of the value of all grants given (€201.5 million).
- To put the “Biodiversity & species preservation” grants in context, more funding was directed towards protecting sharks than was spent in the entire thematic category of “Toxics & pollution”. When grants towards the protection of whales and dolphins are added to those for sharks then the total (€17.9 million) exceeds that spent on the three categories of “Transport”, “Trade & finance”, and “Toxics & pollution” combined.
- Philanthropic funding for tackling climate change³ fell nearly 18% between 2011 and 2014, when inflation

In 2014 the 75 foundations covered in the study provided 2,913 environmental grants, amounting to €479.1 million.

is factored in, dropping from a little under €110 million (2011) down to €94.8 million. We see this as a worrying development given the way in which climate change will impact on other issues of concern to environmental philanthropists. The value of philanthropic funding directed towards other systemic drivers of environmental damage remains low, despite the increase of the total value of grants in the category “Consumption & Waste” from €6.2 million in 2011 to €16.1 million in 2014.

- Looking at the geographical distribution of the grants being made, 81.3% of the total funding went to organisations headquartered in Europe and 11.2% to organisations based in North America, very similar proportions to 2011. However, only 67.2% of the total funding directly benefited initiatives in either Europe or North America, and significant amounts of funding were re-directed to other parts of the world. In 2014 European foundations made grants

² Thirteen additional grants worth €11.4 million were made to other foundations within the group of 75. These were not included in the analysis in order to avoid double-counting.

³ The figure given for climate change combines grants in the categories “Climate & Atmosphere”, “Energy”, and “Transport”.

Philanthropic funding for tackling climate change fell nearly 18% between 2011 and 2014.

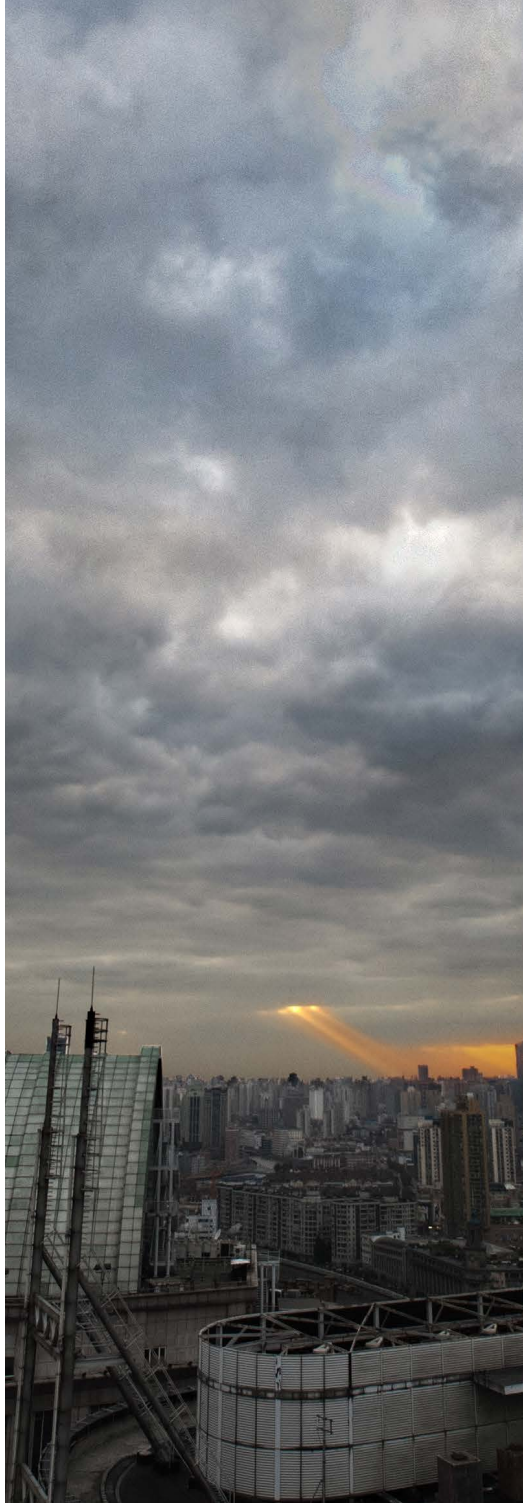
worth €53.4 million to organisations based in North America, but less than €5 million of this appears to be supporting work focused solely on the United States or Canada. Nearly €32 million from the total of €53 million supported initiatives of an international nature with activity in multiple countries.

- Looking at the EU country level, grants from European foundations remain very unevenly distributed. Past editions of this research have shown how both public concern and willingness to act on environmental issues are low in many central and eastern European countries, relative to the rest of the EU. The 75 foundations whose grants are analysed in this report continue to provide little support to environmental projects in these countries.
- Given that more than 80% of European environmental legislation is developed at the European Union level, it remains striking that only 4.3% of the grants in the study were explicitly directed towards advancing European policies. It would appear that European environmental foundations are continuing to miss important opportunities to try and shape the agenda within the EU institutions.
- Looking at environmental philanthropy on the other side of the Atlantic, there are similarities but also important differences. Average grant sizes for European foundations are more than twice the size of those in the US. While the “Biodiversity & species preservation” category now receives the largest share of grants on both sides of the Atlantic, in the US “Energy” and “Coastal & marine ecosystems” receive larger shares of environmental philanthropy than they do in Europe. European foundations by contrast put more emphasis on grants in the thematic categories of “Terrestrial ecosystems & land use”, and “Sustainable communities”, a category whose share of total European grants has jumped from 2.8% in 2011 to 8.5% in 2014, with one particularly large grant contributing to this increase.
- Comparing the geographical distribution of grants, there is almost a “mirror image” between US environmental foundations and their counterparts in Europe. In a change from the last edition, 67.6% of the grants from US foundations were benefitting projects in North America, while for the European foundations 67.2% of grants support work in Europe (in 2011, these figures

were 77.2% and 65.1% respectively). US foundations directed 1.7% of their grants towards European initiatives, while for European foundations just 1.0% of grants were supporting work on the ground in North America. The net transfer of environmental grants from Europe to North America that was evident in 2011 has been reversed, with more money now flowing from US foundations to Europe than the other way round.

- Analysis of the geographical distribution of environmental grants from European and US foundations on a per capita basis continues to reveal significant disparities. Grants to initiatives in North America are nearly 89 times greater on a per capita basis than those to Asia, while grants to European initiatives are 21 times greater than those to Asia.

It is hoped that this third volume of “Environmental Funding by European Foundations” will inspire and encourage more funders to share their data and contribute to developing a more complete picture of the state of environmental funding by European foundations. More data and analysis of this kind can only improve environmental funding by serving as a catalyst for more targeted and strategic giving.



Methodology

This publication was compiled by gathering grants-level data from a select group of public-benefit foundations from EU and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries.

Environmental grants from 75 European foundations are the focus of this report. Unless specifically stated otherwise readers should assume that these are what the text refers to, so the phrase “average grant sizes are lower in 2014 than 2011” means the average grant size for environmental grants from this group of 75 foundations. When the report mentions grants from US foundations it is referring to grants from organisations that are members of the Environmental Grantmakers Association (EGA), whose philanthropic activity is tracked in considerable detail. Grants from EGA’s members are thought to represent around 40% of total US environmental philanthropy.

A list of 170 foundations that appear to be active in environmental issues was developed through desktop research and in consultation with Donors and Foundations

Network in Europe (DAFNE) members. Funders were contacted by email with a request to submit their most recent, complete list of grants for 2014, in the language and currency in which it was available. The data provided by foundations was complemented by grants lists for English & Welsh foundations sourced from annual reports on the Charity Commission’s website.

Only foundations that have a defined environmental programme or mission were contacted for this study. Foundations were included in the analysis if they made more than £250,000 (€310,250)⁴ in environmental grants in 2014, although this condition was relaxed for foundations based in central and eastern Europe. A handful of foundations included in earlier editions whose environmental grantmaking has subsequently fallen below this threshold, or in some cases who made no qualifying grants in 2014, have been retained in the data set in order to allow comparisons between years. The complete list of foundations is available in Annex I.

The grants analysed were made in 2014. Some foundations use accounting periods based on the calendar year, while others, particularly in the UK, tend to straddle the calendar year. Grants from UK foundations using the UK’s standard 2014/15 financial

⁴ Annual average exchange rates have been used to convert currencies throughout the report, with the annual average relating to the financial period in question.



year (April 2014 - March 2015) have been aggregated together with calendar year 2014 grants from continental foundations. The grants data for the 200+ foundations that are members of the US Environmental Grantmakers Association relates to 2013, not 2014, as this is the latest year for which detailed information is available (Headline figures for US environmental grants from 2014 were released at the EGA Retreat in September 2016, but Volume 6 of "Tracking the Field" with the full data set will not be published until late 2017).

Gathering grants-level data from foundations at the European level continues to represent a huge challenge, for a number of reasons:

- Grants-level data are not easily available, as there are few mandatory public reporting requirements across Europe. While many foundations now publish detailed annual financial statements on their websites, complete grants lists are still rare.
- Most data is available only in the official language of the country in which a foundation is registered; this represents both a translation and conceptual challenge.

- There is tremendous diversity of legal and organisational forms of public-benefit foundations⁵ across Europe, due to different cultural, historical and legal traditions. This makes it difficult to identify and engage the relevant actors.
- There is no clear consensus among European foundations, or even the foundations within a single country, on what constitutes "environmental funding". For example, a foundation that defines itself as focusing on research might not consider itself to be an environmental funder, even if some of its grants would qualify for inclusion in this report.

This is the largest volume of grants analysed across the three editions of this research, both in terms of value and the number of grants categorised. Part of the growth in the number of grants can be attributed to the inclusion in this edition of one particular small grants programme that supports many conservation research projects around the world.

⁵ The EFC defines public-benefit foundations as purpose-driven, asset-based, independent and separately constituted non-profit entities.

Total philanthropic funding on environmental issues

The 75 foundations that are the focus of this report made 2,913 environmental grants in 2014, amounting to €479.1 million.*

While the breakdowns in expenditure across thematic issues and geographies provided below are based on a stronger data set than in the two previous editions they are still not completely comprehensive since there is no definitive list of all the environmental foundations in Europe, and there are without doubt additional philanthropic institutions that could have been included in this research. The authors would welcome recommendations as to funders that ought to be included in future editions (a list of the 75 covered by this report are in Annex I).

While nearly half a billion euros is a significant amount of money, it remains a small share of total European foundation giving, which is estimated to be at least €83 billion per year, and possibly as much as €150 billion per year⁶. Cumulative data from environmental

grantmaking networks in the US, Canada, Italy, France and the UK suggests that environmental grants account for no more than 5-6% of total philanthropic giving.

The average grant size for the 2,913 grants reviewed was €164,461 - a 25% decrease in nominal terms on the figure of €213,526 in the previous report. The median grant size for 2014 was just €18,844, more than 35% down on the €28,818 figure in the previous report. This is in part a result of the addition of the large number of small conservation grants mentioned above.

A small number of large grants continue to account for a significant share of the total expenditure, with the 10 largest grants accounting for 35.2% of the money given (2011 - 31.4%; 2008/9 - 40%). There were 69 grants of €1,000,000 or more, and together they accounted for 65.4% of the €479.1 million total. This pattern is not an unusual one when analysing the funds provided by a set of trusts and foundations. Grant sizes ranged from more than €33.5 million down to just €175, and the total number of environmental grants made by the 75 foundations also varied hugely.

As in previous editions, average grant sizes across the 75 foundations showed huge variation, from more than €8.5

⁶ "Feasibility Study on a European Foundation Statute", 2009, http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/company/docs/eufoundation/feasibilitystudy_en.pdf

* See note 2, p. 7

million to under €3,000. Some 50 out of the 75 foundations had average grant sizes under €100,000.

The ten largest foundations in the group of 75 continue to dominate the picture, with their grants accounting for nearly 75% of the total giving.

Annex II of this report provides descriptions of the categories, which were developed in 2008 in a collaborative process involving the Australian Environmental Grantmakers Network, Canadian Environmental Grantmakers Network, US Environmental Grantmakers Association, UK Environmental Funders Network, and the EFC.

KEY FACTS:

- 75 foundations
- 2,913 grants
- €479.1 million granted for environmental work
- Average grant size: €164,461
- Median grant size: €18,844

How has European environmental philanthropy changed in recent years?

Grants-level data was available for 61 foundations for both the second edition of this research and for this new edition, allowing for the direct comparison of their environmental grants in 2011 and 2014. Table 2 in Annex III provides detailed comparative data. Total environmental giving from the 61 foundations grew in nominal terms from €416.3 million in 2011 to €441.3 million in 2014, a modest increase of 6%. In real terms (allowing for inflation) this represents growth of just 1.2%. The number of grants

increased from 1,952 to 2,483 but this is largely a consequence of the inclusion of the large number of small nature conservation grants referred to above. Less than half of the 61 foundations (28 in total) increased their environmental giving from 2011 to 2014, with the other 33 seeing the value of their environmental grants drop.

The following section of this report provides a comparative analysis from 2011 to 2014 based on the thematic focus of grants.

Thematic focus of the grants

As in the previous report, the programmatic priorities of the 75 foundations were explored by coding the 2,913 grants into 13 thematic issue categories.

Categorising grants remains to some extent an art rather than a science, since environmental initiatives often span across the borders of the 13 thematic issue categories. Good examples would be work tackling “plastic soup” (marine pollution from plastic). Is that a “Coastal & marine ecosystems” grant, or a “Toxics & pollution” grant? In this report such grants are categorised as “Coastal & marine ecosystems”. Another example is work seeking to change the behaviour of financial institutions with regards to climate change, such as work around stranded assets, or fossil fuel divestment. Are these “Climate & atmosphere” grants or grants in the “Trade & finance” category? For this study, such grants have been placed in the “Climate & atmosphere” category. Care has been taken to ensure consistency with earlier editions and with international counterparts, but

difficult judgement calls are sometimes required.

Chart 1 (p. 15) shows how the 2014 grants are distributed across the categories. See Table 1 in Annex III for the detailed data upon which this chart was based.

As in the last edition of this research, the thematic issue category receiving the most funding is “Biodiversity & species preservation”, accounting for 23.5% of grants by value (2011 – 24.2%), and by far the largest number of individual grants. When this is combined with “Terrestrial ecosystems & land use” these two “natural environment” categories together account for more than 42% of all grants given by value.

To put the “Biodiversity & species preservation” grants in context, more funding was directed towards protecting sharks than was spent in the entire thematic category of “Toxics & pollution”. When grants to the protection of whales and dolphins are added to those for sharks then the total (€17.9 million) exceeds that spent on the three categories of “Transport”, “Trade & finance”, and “Toxics & pollution” combined.

“Climate change & atmosphere” remains in the top three, and when combined with “Energy”, and “Transport” accounts for 19.8% of all grants made, down from

CHART 1: Environmental grants by thematic issue (2014) - Based on data in Table 1, Annex III

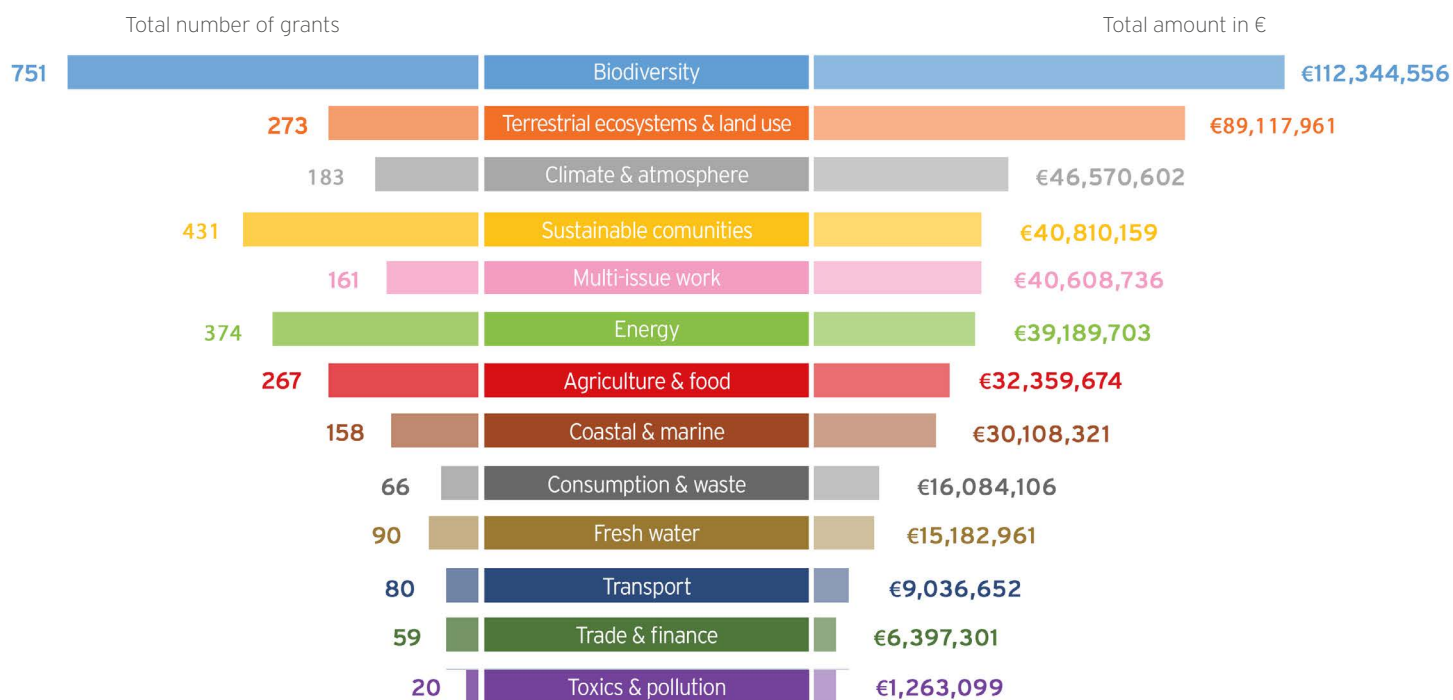
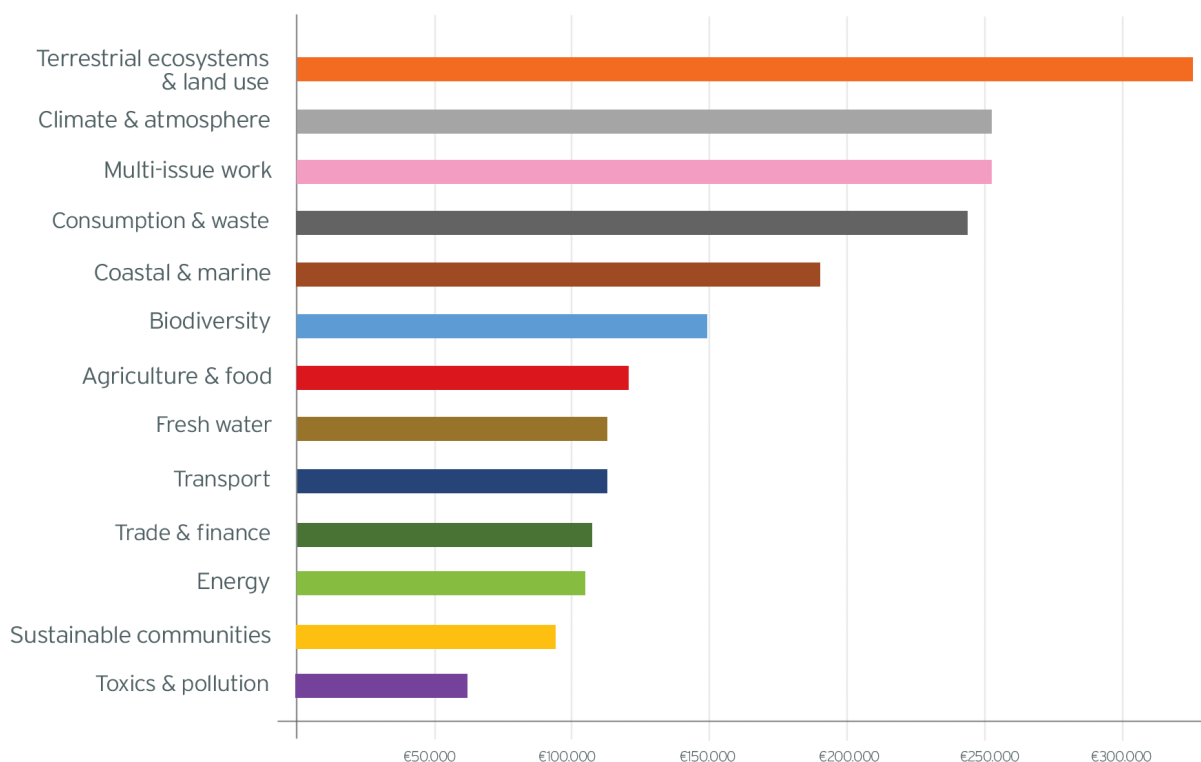


CHART 2: Average grant sizes (€) in each thematic issue category (2014) - Based on data in Table 1, Annex III



...there is a definite uptick in activity in relation to work around sustainable consumption and production, and the circular economy. We see this as an encouraging development.

26.3% in 2011. Total grants in these three categories fell by nearly 18% when inflation is factored in, from a little under €110 million (2011) down to €94.8 million. We see this as a worrying development given the way in which climate change will impact on other issues of concern to environmental philanthropists.

While climate change grants have fallen in value, funding for work in the "Sustainable communities" category has jumped, from €11.7 million in 2011, to more than €40.8 million in 2014. The totals in this category were distorted by one particularly large grant, but the increase in the number of grants from 166 in 2011 to 431 in 2014 suggests genuine growth in activity, with 33 foundations making at least one grant of this kind, compared to 24 in 2011.

Funding for work in the category "Consumption & waste" has more than doubled, rising from €6.3 million to €16.1 million. Within this category there is a definite uptick in activity in relation to work around sustainable consumption and production, and the circular economy. We see this as an encouraging development. However, beyond the "Consumption & waste" category the sums of money directed to other "systemic drivers" of environmental damage remain very small.

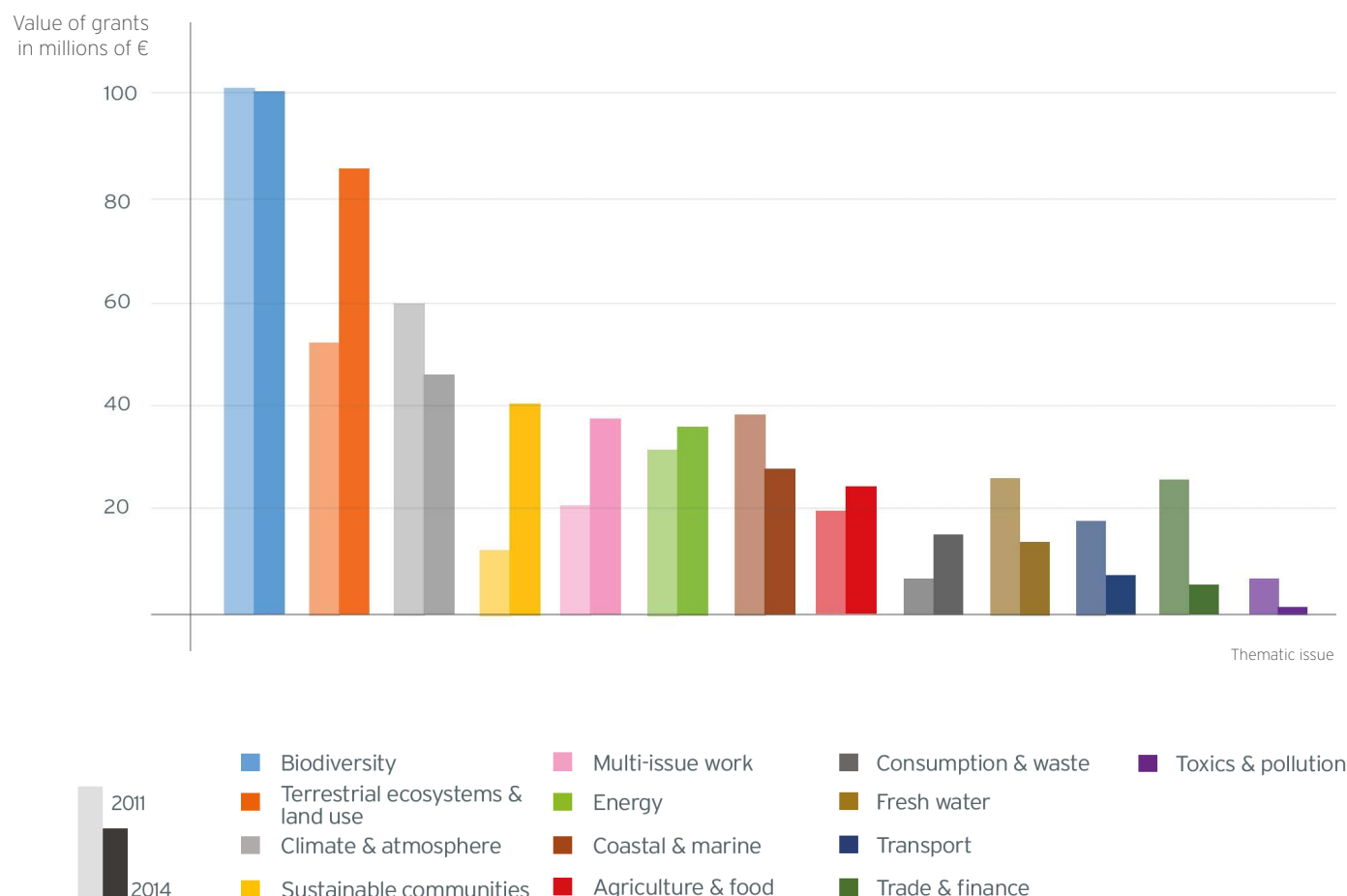
As in previous years, the average grant sizes shown in Chart 2 (p. 15) vary

considerably from one category to the next, ranging from €326,439 in the "Terrestrial ecosystems & land use" category down to just €63,155 in "Toxics & pollution". The categories "Sustainable communities", "Agriculture & food" and "Energy" are characterised by receiving relatively large numbers of grants, but with average grant sizes that are smaller than in many of the other categories. This reflects the fact that these issues are an important focus for what might be termed "domestically-focused" foundations, those that only fund within the country in which they are located, and which tend to support many relatively small and localised projects.

By contrast categories such as "Climate & atmosphere", "Coastal & marine ecosystems", and "Transport" tend to be supported by foundations with a much more international outlook, and who are more concerned about changing policy. Both types of activity are of course needed in order to move the environmental agenda forwards, but the understanding of what constitutes "effective" environmental grantmaking will be very different within these different types of foundations. More analysis of this is provided in a later section entitled "Different ways of making environmental grants".

As noted in the previous section, grants-level data was available for 61 foundations for both the second edition of this research and

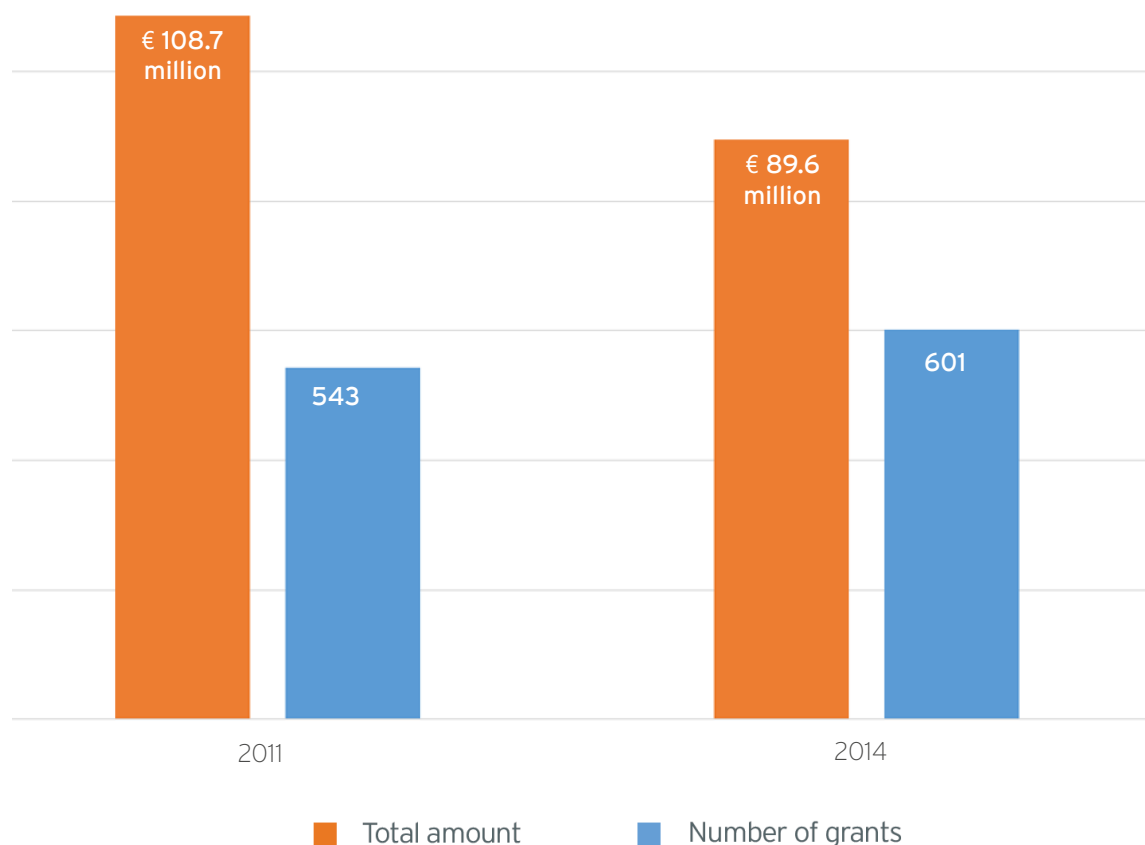
CHART 3: Comparison of total environmental grantmaking of 61 foundations by thematic issue (2011 to 2014)
- Based on data in Table 2, Annex III



for this new edition, allowing for the direct comparison of their environmental grants in 2011 and 2014. Table 2 in Annex III provides detailed comparative data. In addition to changes in overall levels of funding, Table 2 also shows some important changes in thematic breakdowns for the aggregated grants of the 61 foundations. These changes are illustrated in Chart 3 above. As noted, expenditure on “Sustainable communities” has more than trebled between 2011 and 2014, both in value terms and as a percentage of all environmental grants, while grants in the “Consumption & waste” category have

more than doubled, both by value and percentage share. Although grants on “Trade & finance” appear to have fallen back significantly, in practice the 2011 figure was distorted by one very large grant. The last two years have actually witnessed a considerable amount of foundation activity in relation to trade policy, particularly with respect to trade and investment negotiations such as CETA (Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement) and TTIP (Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership).

CHART 4: Total environmental grantmaking and number of grants and for climate-focused work (combining "Climate & atmosphere", "Energy", and "Transport" categories) - Based on data in Table 2, Annex III



The like-for-like comparison of grants from the 61 foundations reaffirms the drop in support for climate-focused work from 2011 to 2014. Although the number of grants made in the three categories of "Climate & atmosphere", "Energy", and "Transport" rose from 543 grants in 2011 to 601 grants in 2014, the value of these grants fell from €108.7 million to €89.6 million, a decline of more than 17% in nominal terms, and more than 21% once inflation is taken into account (see Chart 4 above).

The fact that the total value of grants made to a given thematic issue has increased (or decreased) does not necessarily mean that foundations have

been changing the mix of thematic issues within their grant portfolios. It may simply reflect the fact that a foundation that is active on a given thematic issue has increased its overall level of environmental grantmaking. The changes to the percentage breakdowns across the 13 thematic categories are nonetheless important.

Comparison of US and European environmental philanthropy – Thematic issues

The publication of the fifth volume of “Tracking the Field”⁷ by the US Environmental Grantmakers Association (EGA) makes it possible to compare European environmental philanthropy with the grants made by the 200+ foundations that are members of EGA. The EGA data relates to the 2013 calendar year, whereas the European grants in this report are from 2014. In 2013 EGA member foundations made environmental grants worth \$1.35 billion (€991.8 million), accounting for just under 40% of all US environmental philanthropy, the total value of which was estimated to be \$3.42 billion (€2.51 billion) in 2013.

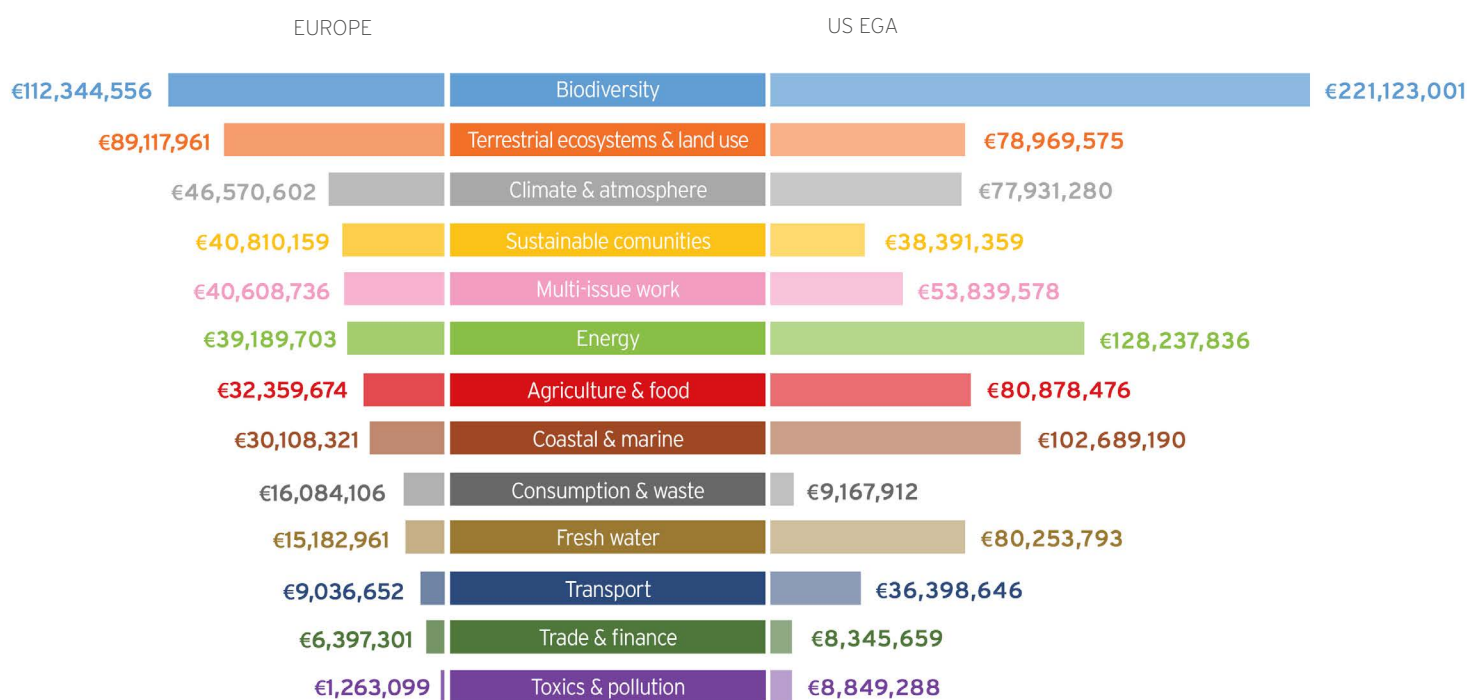
Chart 5 (p. 20) compares grants from US EGA members to those from the full set of 75 foundations that are the main focus of this report. Table 3 in Annex III provides detailed comparative data.

In a change from the last edition of this research, the “Biodiversity & species preservation” category now receives the largest share of environmental philanthropy grants in both Europe (23.5%) and the US (22.3%). By contrast, there is a marked difference in the share of grants going to work on “Terrestrial ecosystems & land use”, with that category



7. Environmental Grantmakers Association, “Tracking The Field, Volume 5: Analyzing Trends in Environmental Grantmaking”, EGA & Foundation Center, New York, September 2015. Headline figures for US environmental grants from 2014 were released at the EGA Retreat in September 2016, but Volume 6 of “Tracking the Field” with the full data set will not be published until late 2017.

CHART 5: Comparison of thematic issue focus* for European and US environmental foundations
 - Based on data in Table 3, Annex III



*Figures for additional thematic areas which were included only in the US EGA study can be found in Table 3, Annex III

accounting for 18.6% of European grants, and just 8.0% of those in the US.

American foundations direct a larger share of grants than their European counterparts towards the thematic issues of "Energy", "Coastal & marine ecosystems", and "Fresh water". This is in keeping with the findings from the previous edition of this research. In Europe support for "Sustainable communities" initiatives and for work around "Consumption & waste" is by contrast higher, albeit the share of grants going to "Consumption & waste" in Europe is still only 3.4%.

When the three categories "Climate & atmosphere", "Energy" and "Transport" are combined the comparative figures are 19.8% for Europe, and 24.5% in the US. In addition to having a larger share of environmental

grants focused on climate change, US foundations place more emphasis on work in the "Energy" category, while those in Europe focus more on "Climate & atmosphere" grants.

Finally, average grant sizes in Europe (€164,461) are more than twice the size of those made by members of the US EGA (€76,862). There were more than four times as many grants made by the US foundations as those in Europe, and this contributes to the lower average grant size. In practice some of the largest US foundations make grants that would definitely be considered large by European standards, but there are also many US foundations making relatively small grants.

Geographical distribution of the grants



As in earlier editions of this research, two different analyses of the geographical distribution of grants are provided here.

The first set of figures are based on the location of the grantee organisation, while the second set relate to where the funds are ultimately spent. This methodology recognises that grantee organisations are often based in one place but aim to affect outcomes in another. For instance, an EU-based group may be working on conservation projects overseas.

Location of grantee organisation

Grants were coded according to the country where the grantee organisation is located, so a grant to Greenpeace International, for example, would be recorded as a grant to the Netherlands, since the organisation is headquartered in Amsterdam.

The 2,913 grants from the 75 foundations were distributed to grantee organisations in 120 different countries (up from 63 in the last edition of this research, again in part due to the inclusion of many small grants funding conservation research). While the number of countries receiving at least one grant sounds impressive, Table A (p. 23) shows that nearly 97% of the grants by value are directed to grantees in just 20 countries. The top three countries - the Netherlands, UK, and Denmark - account for 57% of the grants by value, and the top five (adding the United States and Italy) account for close to three-quarters (72.5%).

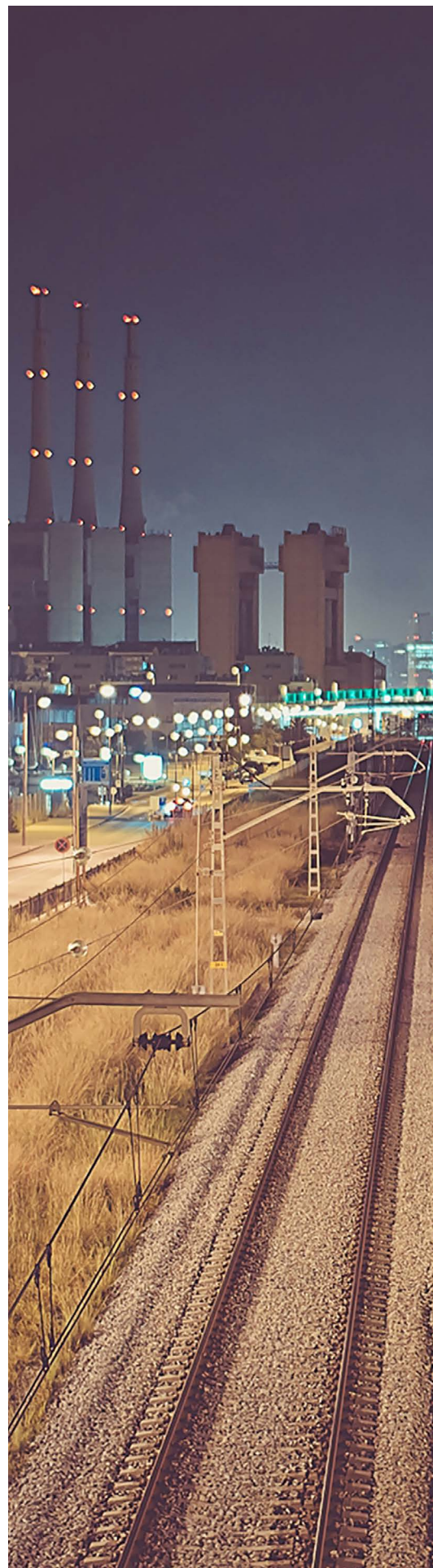


Table A: Geographical distribution of grants by location of grantee offices, for the top 20 countries receiving grants

Rank	Country where grantee is based	Rank 2 nd edition	No. of grants	Value in €	Fdns. granting to the country	% of total grants
1	 Netherlands	1	201	110,071,093	11	23.0
2	 United Kingdom	2	823	93,822,512	48	19.6
3	 Denmark	9	49	69,178,226	5	14.4
4	 United States	3	87	52,122,020	17	10.9
5	 Italy	8	256	21,917,355	10	4.6
6	 Spain	4	150	21,537,308	9	4.5
7	 Switzerland	6	46	21,384,016	11	4.5
8	 France	7	262	15,508,469	18	3.2
9	 Sweden		14	14,958,000	1	3.1
10	 Greece		6	6,014,453	5	1.3
11	 Tanzania	14	15	6,001,243	4	1.3
12	 South Africa	10	23	5,802,541	11	1.2
13	 Kenya	16	35	5,271,044	5	1.1
14	 Germany	5	48	4,742,067	8	1.0
15	 Belgium	11	105	4,492,677	12	0.9
16	 China		9	3,334,194	6	0.7
17	 India	15	69	2,823,178	7	0.6
18	 Finland		66	2,550,978	2	0.5
19	 Guinea-Bissau		4	1,576,107	2	0.3
20	 Brazil	12	23	1,314,360	4	0.3
TOTALS		n/a	2,293	464,408,294	n/a	96.9


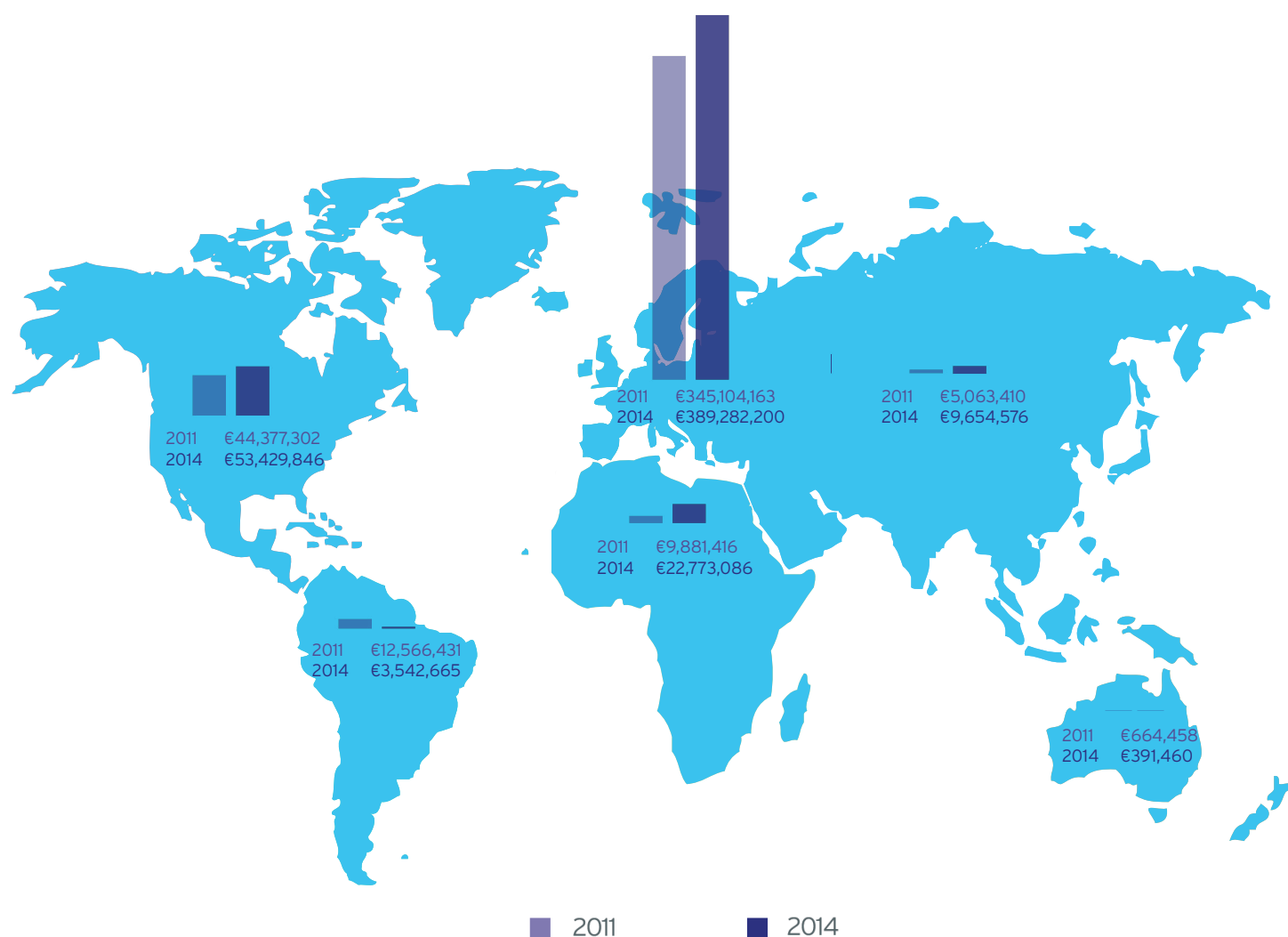
 Did not feature in the top 20 in the 2nd edition.

CHART 6: Geographical distribution of grants at the continental level, by location of grantee offices
 - Based on data in Table 4, Annex III



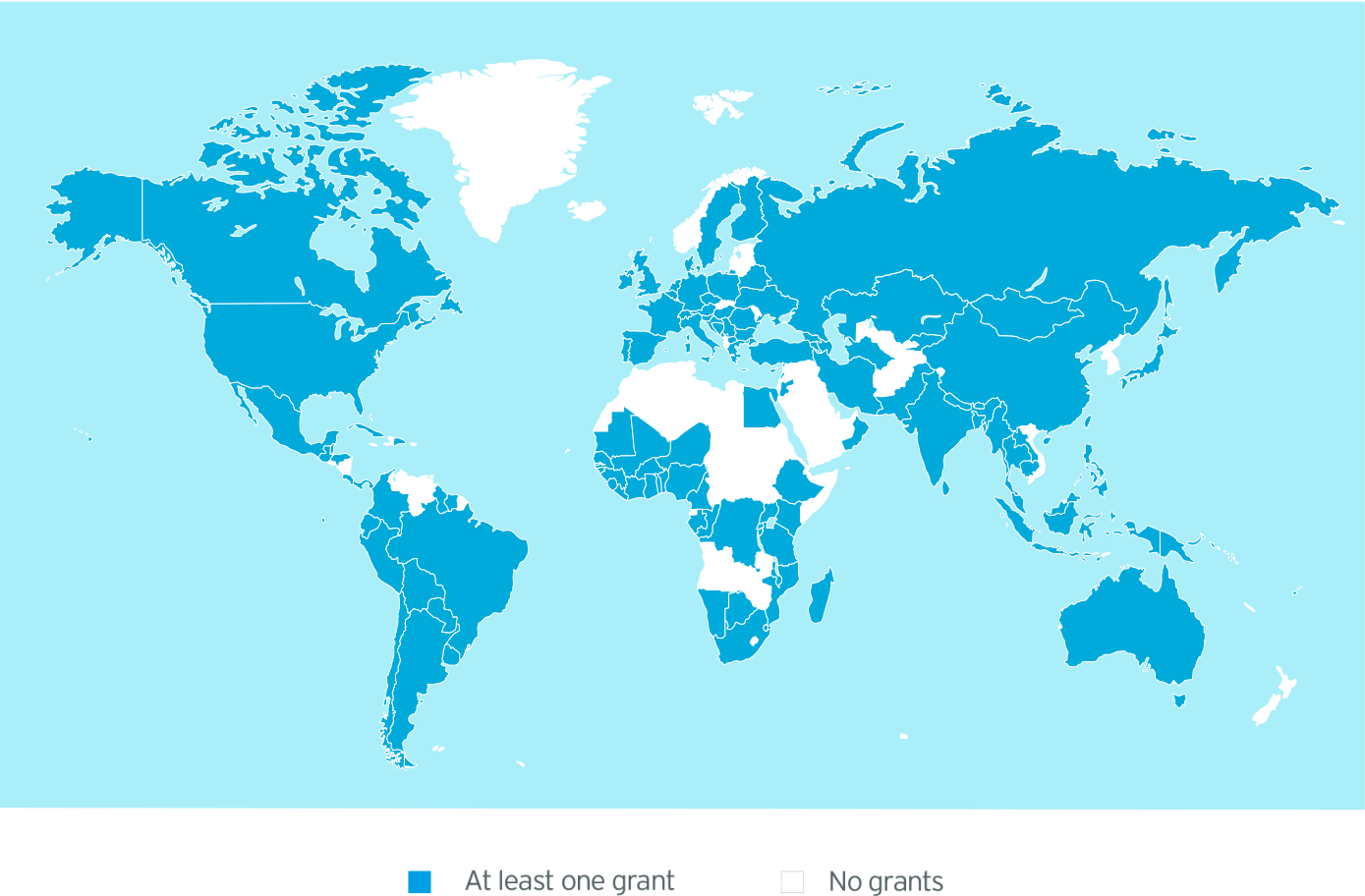
The distribution of grants shown in Table A (p. 23) is of course heavily influenced by where the 75 foundations are headquartered, with the exception of the grants going to the United States or other countries outside Europe.

The inclusion of a wider range of foundations in the second and third editions of this research has led to an increase in the share of grants being directed towards environmental organisations that are located in Europe, from 76% in the first edition (2011), to more than 82% in the second edition (2013), and 81.3% for the third edition (2014).

Chart 6 above shows the distribution of grants at continental level by location of grantee offices. Table 4 in Annex III provides detailed comparative data.. Comparing 2011 to 2014 we can see an increasing share of grants going to organisations based in Africa (up from 2.4% to 4.8%), offset by a fall in the share of grants directed towards organisations in Latin America (down from 3.0% to 0.7%). Overall the distribution of grants at the continental level appears to be quite stable, reflecting the fact that foundations don't tend to change the geographical focus of their grantmaking very often.

Location of end beneficiary

CHART 7: Countries benefiting from at least one grant



While it is interesting to explore the geographical distribution of grants based on the locations of grantees, it is clear that many environmental initiatives take place in an international context, and that the end beneficiaries may not be located in the same place as the organisation receiving the funding. With this in mind all the grants in the data set were coded in terms of their beneficiary country or region, as distinct from the country in which the grantee organisation is located. A total of 132 countries could be identified where at least one grant was made, and these are shown in Chart 7 above. There

is a very broad geographical distribution of funding, but in many of these countries only a handful of grants, or just a single grant, could be detected.

Table B (p. 27) shows the 20 countries receiving the most funding. Only grants that directly benefit one country have been included in this table; grants that support work in more than one named country, or a geographical region (“Asia”, for instance) have been excluded.

The heavy concentration of funding in a small number of countries is clear, with the top five countries in Table B accounting for more than 54% of all grants made

While organisations in Europe and North America received more than 93% of grants... this funding is often directed to international work.

(up from 49.4% in 2011). Environmental organisations in these countries are well-supported philanthropically, relative to those elsewhere.

Table B also includes figures for grants made on an EU-wide basis, and for those where the benefit is international. EU-wide grants are those that are geared towards EU legislation and policies, such as the Common Agricultural Policy, or to supporting civil society capacity across multiple EU countries. A total of 141 grants worth €20.5 million were made in support of this kind of work (in 2011 – 90 grants worth €16.3 million). While the overall value of grants continues to grow in absolute terms, such EU-wide grants continue to account for just 4.3% of all grants made by the 75 foundations, marginally more than in 2011. Given that at least 80% of European environmental legislation is framed at the European Union level, there would appear to be important opportunities for European environmental foundations to support more EU-level work.

Looking at the data on a continental level, in the cases in which grants benefit a wide range of countries, and/or there is no specific information on how international

funds are being deployed, then the category “international” has been used, alongside the six continents. See Table 5 in Annex III for detailed comparative data.

While organisations in Europe and North America received more than 93% of grants as judged by where grantee organisations are located (Chart 6, p. 24), we can see in Table B that in practice this funding is often directed to international work, and less than 70% of the total grants given directly benefit initiatives in either European countries or North America. The shares of Africa, Asia, and Latin America are all higher than those shown in Chart 6 and to these can be added the 17.7% of grants that support “international” work. This covers projects with global reach, such as conservation work carried out in a variety of countries, or attempts to influence international environmental policy.

The share of grants directed towards work within Europe has increased from 48% in the first edition of this research to just over 65% in the second edition, and now to 67.2% in 2014. This is mainly a result of foundations with European-focused grants programmes having been added to the underlying data set.

Table B: Geographical distribution of grants in terms of location of end beneficiary, top 20 countries that could be identified

See Table 5, Annex III for additional data.

Rank	Country where end beneficiary is based	Rank 2 nd edition	No. of grants	Value in €	Fdns. granting to the country	% of total grants
1	 Netherlands	1	181	104,271,480	4	21.8
2	 Denmark	6	46	63,598,704	5	13.3
3	 United Kingdom	2	605	57,111,595	38	11.9
4	 Spain	3	147	20,626,231	9	4.3
5	 Italy	5	255	15,715,396	8	3.3
6	 France	11	194	10,242,404	10	2.1
7	 Switzerland	9	30	9,465,852	4	2.0
8	 Sweden	★	7	9,285,000	2	1.9
9	 China	13	13	8,437,907	6	1.8
10	 Tanzania	12	17	6,075,715	5	1.3
11	 Kenya	15	41	5,792,762	8	1.2
12	 Greece	★	6	5,036,915	5	1.1
13	 Brazil	19	26	4,062,915	5	0.8
14	 United States	7	18	3,696,902	8	0.8
15	 India	14	71	2,847,991	8	0.6
16	 Germany	4	32	2,093,329	5	0.4
17	 Mexico	★	15	1,801,327	4	0.4
18	 Finland	★	44	1,683,564	2	0.4
19	 South Africa	18	18	1,608,322	7	0.3
20	 Guinea-Bissau	★	4	1,576,107	2	0.3
SUB-TOTAL		n/a	1,770	335,030,418	n/a	69.9
EU-wide			141	20,455,872	25	4.3
International			211	84,746,437	39	17.7
TOTALS		n/a	2,122	440,232,727	n/a	91.9

★ Did not feature in the top 20 in the 2nd edition.

US foundations are more active in Asia and Latin America whereas European foundations provide a greater share of grants to initiatives in Africa, particularly in East Africa.

Comparison of US and European environmental philanthropy – geographical distribution

Earlier in the report a comparison was made between the distribution of grants by US and European foundations to different thematic issues. In this section comparison is made of the geographical distribution at a continental level.

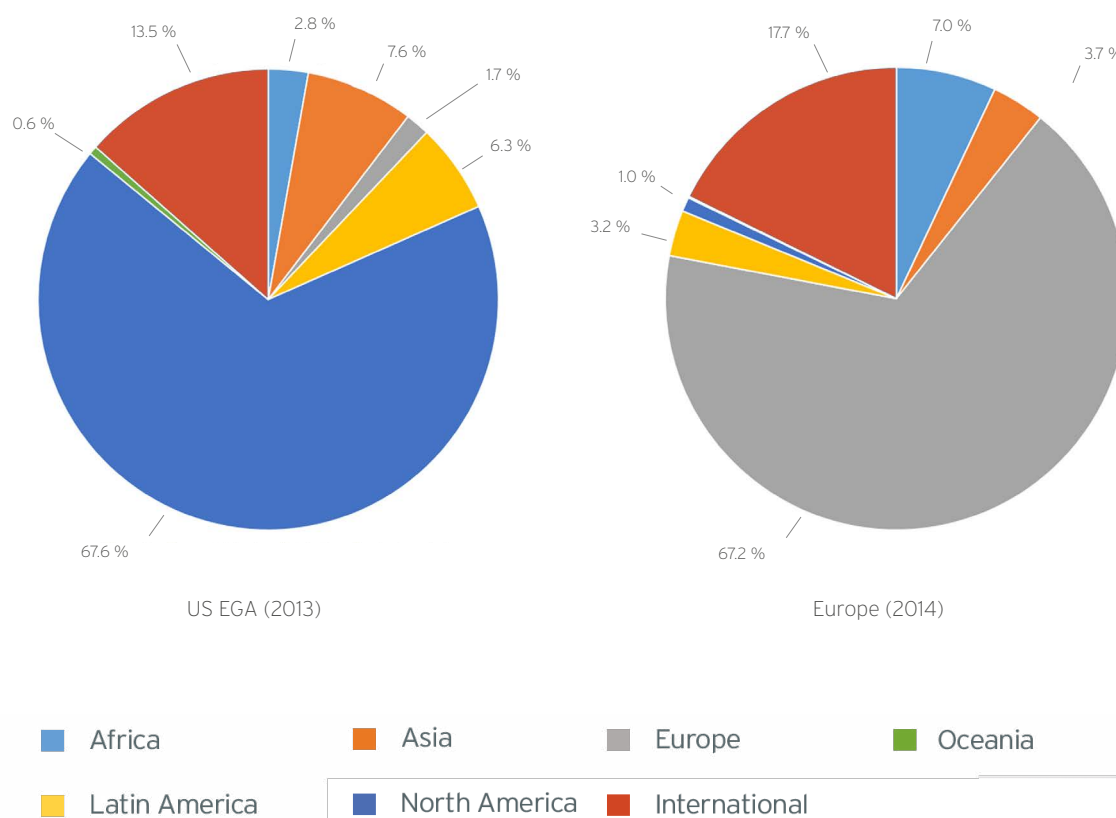
The latest edition of “Tracking the Field” from the US Environmental Grantmakers Association shows grantmaking to organisations outside the United States accounting for 32.4% of all EGA grants, a welcome recovery after the share of grants going to international work had fallen from 35% in 2009 to 32% in 2010 and then just to 25% in 2011.⁸

⁸ Environmental Grantmakers Association, “Tracking the Field, Volume 5: Analyzing Trends in Environmental Grantmaking”, EGA & Foundation Center, New York, September 2015, plus earlier volumes of the same report. Headline figures for US environmental grants from 2014 were released at the EGA Retreat in September 2016, but Volume 6 of “Tracking the Field” with the full data set will not be published until late 2017.

Chart 8 (p. 29) shows almost a perfect “mirror image” between EU and US foundations making environmental grants. Some 67.2% of the grants from EU-based foundations support work in Europe, with 32.8% going to international projects beyond Europe. Meanwhile 67.6% of US foundation grants are focused on work in North America (US plus Canada) with 32.4% going to international work. The shares of funding going from Europe to support work in the United States (1.0%), and from the United States to support work in Europe (1.7%) are also very similar. US foundations are more active in Asia and Latin America than their European counterparts, whereas European foundations provide a greater share of grants to initiatives in Africa, particularly in East Africa. Table 6 in Annex III provides detailed comparative data.

In the last edition of this study we commented on the net transfer of philanthropic resources for environmental work from Europe to North America, with European foundations in 2011 making nearly €17 million in grants to environmental projects in North America, while US EGA members granted just €5.5 million to Europe. In 2014 this situation seems to have changed quite markedly. Although North America accounts for €53.4 million (11.2%) of the grants in terms of the location of grantee offices

CHART 8: Comparison of geographical distribution of grants for Europe and American environmental foundations at continental level, measured by where end beneficiary is based - Based on data in Table 6, Annex III



(Chart 6, p. 24), it appears that only around €5 million of these funds are supporting work on the ground in North America. The remainder is being re-directed to work in other countries or to international initiatives. We suspect that this is a reflection of the fact that US environmental organisations are often very professional in the way that they approach their fundraising, and that they are seen as “safe” recipients for grants by European foundations.

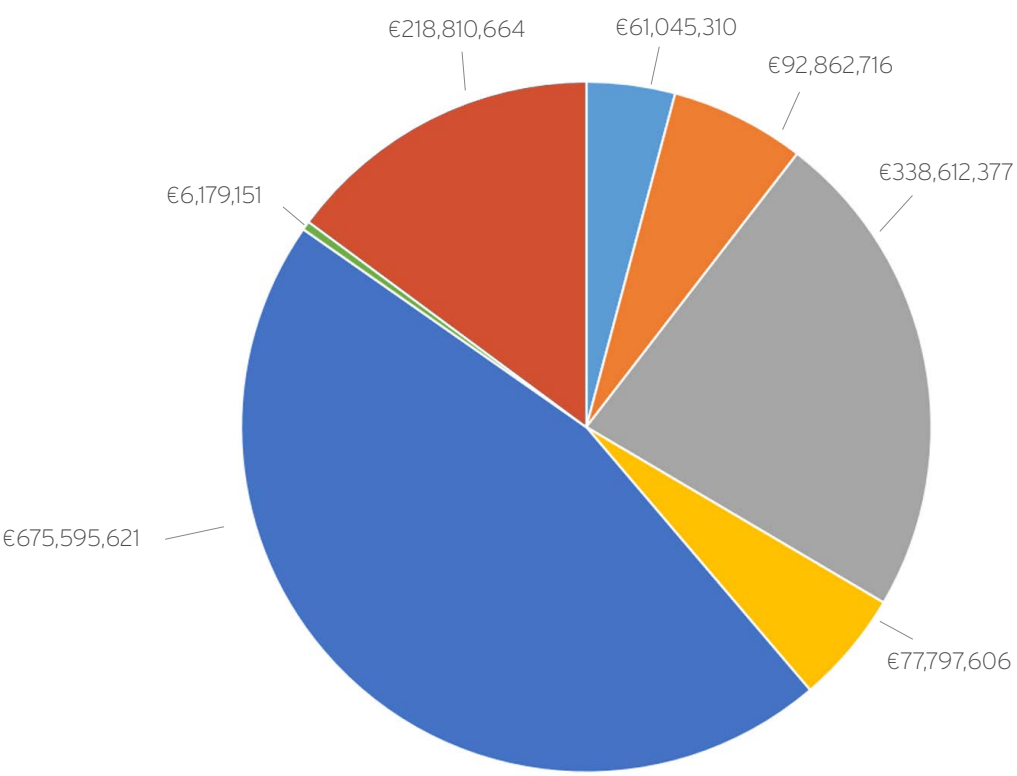
Grants from US EGA members to projects on the ground in Europe are now more than three times larger (at €16.7 million) than those from EU foundations that support projects in North America. The direction of the net transfer of resources seems to have reversed between 2011 and 2014. It will be interesting to see whether this remains the case in the future.

Chart 9A (p. 30) shows combined figures for the European and US EGA grants, and Chart 9B (p. 30) shows a “per capita” measure that reflects the value of grants

per 100 people. The disparity in the distribution of grants from European and US funders remains striking. Grants to initiatives in North America are nearly 89 times greater on a per capita basis than those to Asia, while grants to European initiatives are 21 times greater per capita than those to Asia. For detailed data, please see Table 6 in Annex III.

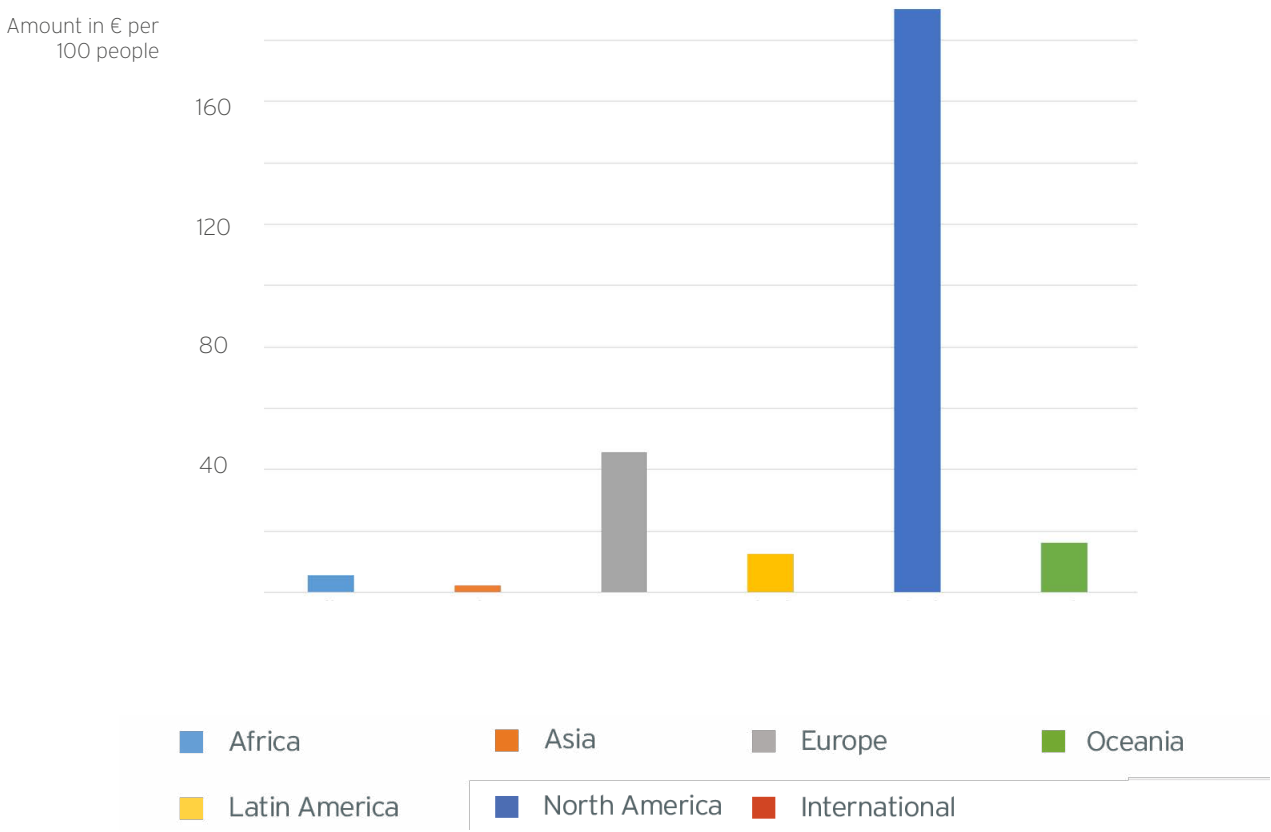
It is important to note that these ratios have diminished markedly since the last edition, when the North America to Asia ratio was 191, and the Europe to Asia ratio was 39. This is a result of the fact that the value of grants to Asia from European and US foundations more than doubled between 2011 and 2014, up from €40.6 million to more than €92 million. We see this as a very welcome development, given the importance of countries like China, India, and Indonesia to global environmental outcomes.

CHART 9A: Geographical focus for European and US EGA environmental foundations combined, measured by where the end beneficiary is located - Based on data in Table 6, Annex III



Value of grants in euros for each continent, out of a total of €1,470,903,445

CHART 9B: Geographical focus for European and US EGA environmental foundations combined, amount in € per 100 people, measured by where the end beneficiary is located - Based on data in Table 6, Annex III



Should European funders be playing a more proactive role in helping to build up environmental awareness and civil society capacity across the whole of the EU to help raise the overall ambition level of policymaking...?

The distribution of grants within the EU

Earlier editions of this research have highlighted the marked differences between countries within Europe with respect to population size and per capita income, environmental performance (measured using various indices), environmental values, and public understanding of climate change. As Table 7 in Annex III illustrates, grants from European foundations remain very unevenly distributed across the EU, despite the fact that the EU environmental policy is made via processes that involve all of the Member States. Should European funders be playing a more proactive role in helping to build up environmental awareness and civil society capacity across the whole of the EU to help raise the overall ambition level of policymaking, with benefits for the country in which they are based?⁹

Table 7 in Annex III shows the value and number of environmental grants

from the 75 foundations that supported activity in each of the 28 EU Member States, along with the share of overall EU population represented by each country. As with Chart 9B (p. 30), the value of the grants has been divided by the population of each Member State in order to give a “per capita” measure that shows the value of grants per 100 people. We have included the equivalent “grants per capita measure” figures from 2011 in the final column for ease of comparison.

Readers should not attach too much weight to the specific per capita figures, because these would have looked different had more foundations provided data for the research process, and in particular if those foundations had been active in countries that currently show low volumes of grants per capita. What would not have changed is the overall pattern of philanthropic resources for environmental work being heavily concentrated in a limited number of EU Member States, with the rest of the countries receiving virtually no support. Nine of the 28 EU Member States come in the bottom 14 for per capita environmental grants in both 2011 and 2014, and 7 Member States did not attract even one environmental grant in 2014, despite grants being made to 132 countries around the world.

⁹ The authors recognise that some foundations are constrained in this regard by their mandates or national laws.

Different ways of making environmental grants

The UK counterpart to this research, the “Where the Green Grants Went” series of reports from the Environmental Funders Network, has given consideration to the different types of environmental giving practised by philanthropic funders.

Many funders focus their giving using one of four “lenses” shown in the diagram on the opposite page, or through combining more than one of the lenses; for example, a foundation might decide to fund work on “Sustainable agriculture & food”, and to make grants on this issue only in France.

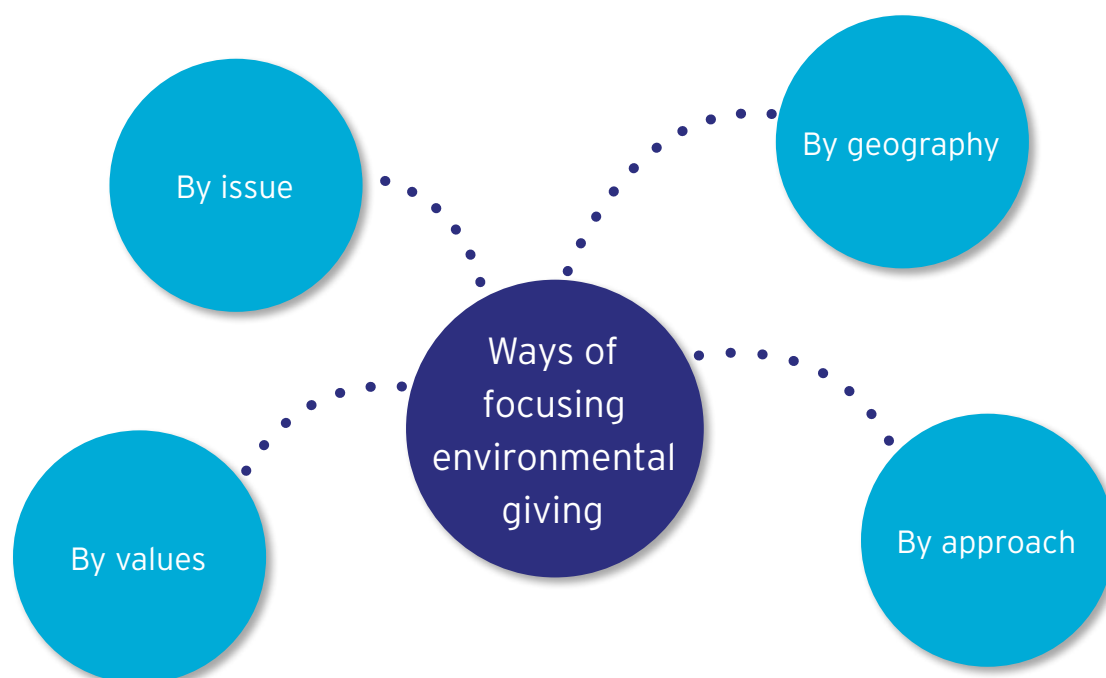
The data collected for this report allows for exploration of how foundations focus on thematic issues, and how their grants are geographically distributed. This is a good start when trying to explore different types of giving, since experience shows that these two lenses are the ones most used by foundations to frame their grantmaking programmes.

Foundations who use a particular approach to focus their grantmaking might decide, for example, to fund scientific research, or community scale demonstration projects, or legal interventions, and so on. Staff and board members will often develop a detailed understanding of the approaches on which they focus.

Where a foundation is positioned in relation to “values” reflects the kind of environmental discourses in which it works, and this has a strong bearing on understandings of success and what constitutes a “win”. In “Where the Green Grants Went 4”¹⁰ eight environmental discourses were outlined, spanning from countryside management and conservation through to anti-globalisation and global justice activism. There is insufficient information in most of the grant descriptions used for this research to allow grants to be accurately categorised by approach, or in terms of the environmental discourses and values of the foundation. The latter can be better explored through surveys, and this is one way in which this research could be developed going forwards.

The 75 foundations that are the focus of this report have a reasonably tight

¹⁰ Jon Cracknell, Heather Godwin & Harriet Williams, “Where the Green Grants Went 4: Patterns of UK Funding for Environmental and Conservation Work”, London, Environmental Funders Network, November 2009.



focus in terms of the thematic issues that they invest in. Chart 10 (p. 34) shows the number of foundations that made grants to just one of the 13 thematic issues, to two of the 13 categories, to three of the 13 categories, and so on. The larger the number of thematic issue categories that a foundation makes grants to the more diversified its funding is.

Looking at the chart it is clear that the most common number of thematic issues for foundations to support was four, with 14 foundations funding in four different thematic categories. By contrast relatively few foundations made grants in more than six thematic issue categories, with the exception of the group of nine foundations whose grants were spread across ten different thematic issues. The foundations with this wide spread of grants are both large and small in size, with average grant sizes ranging from less than €7,000 to well over €1 million. With one or two notable exceptions they tend to fund initiatives in the countries in which they are based so this group might be characterised as “domestically-focused”, and “thematically-diverse”.

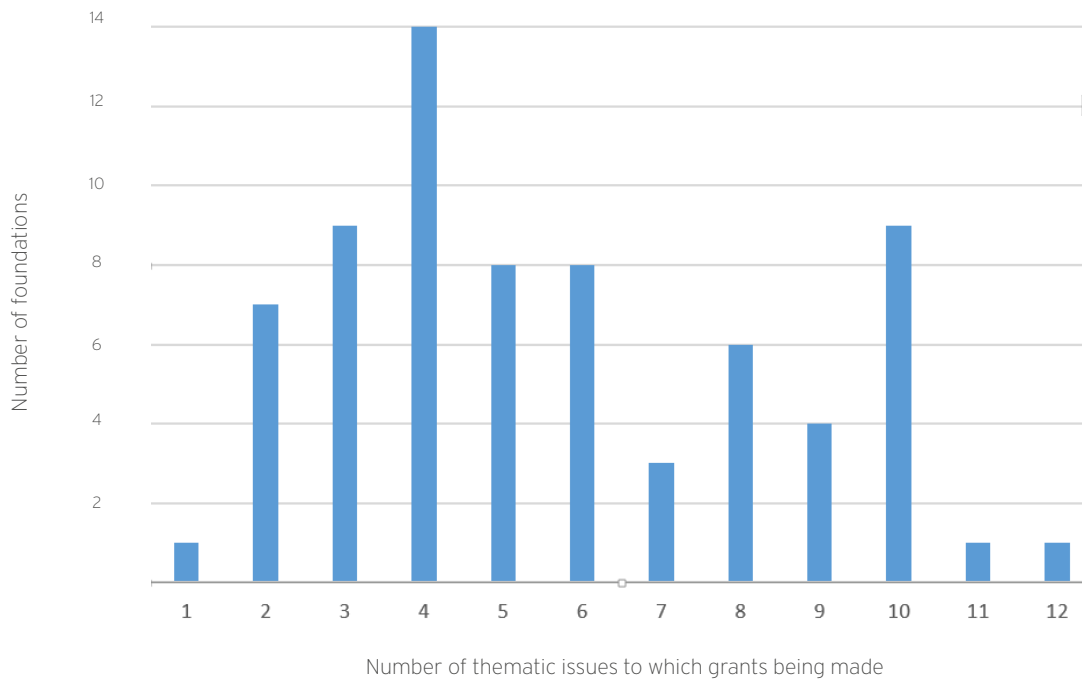
“Biodiversity & species preservation” and “Agriculture & food” are the two thematic issues which have the largest number of “specialist” funders making grants, if a “specialised” foundation is defined as one where 50% or more of its grants

are focused on one thematic issue. This is important in terms of the potential for collaboration between foundations, which tends to be organised along thematic lines. Collaboration is more likely to happen among “specialist” funders who focus on a particular aspect of environmental funding, as these types of funders tend to see more value in working with their peers.

Five of the 13 thematic issue categories had ten or more foundations that made at least €500,000 in grants in that category, another indicator of focus or specialisation. It is no surprise to see “Biodiversity & species preservation” and “Terrestrial ecosystems & land use” in this group of five, since they are the two thematic issues receiving the most overall funding. The other three categories, “Energy”, “Agriculture & food”, and “Coastal & marine ecosystems” are more interesting, since these issues receive relatively low shares of the total grants made, but they are being supported by a group of foundations that are investing in a focused way.

Turning to the geographical distribution of grants there are two distinctly different groups of foundations. Some 23 out of the 75 foundations are entirely domestic funders, only funding initiatives benefitting the country in which they are based. A further eight foundations

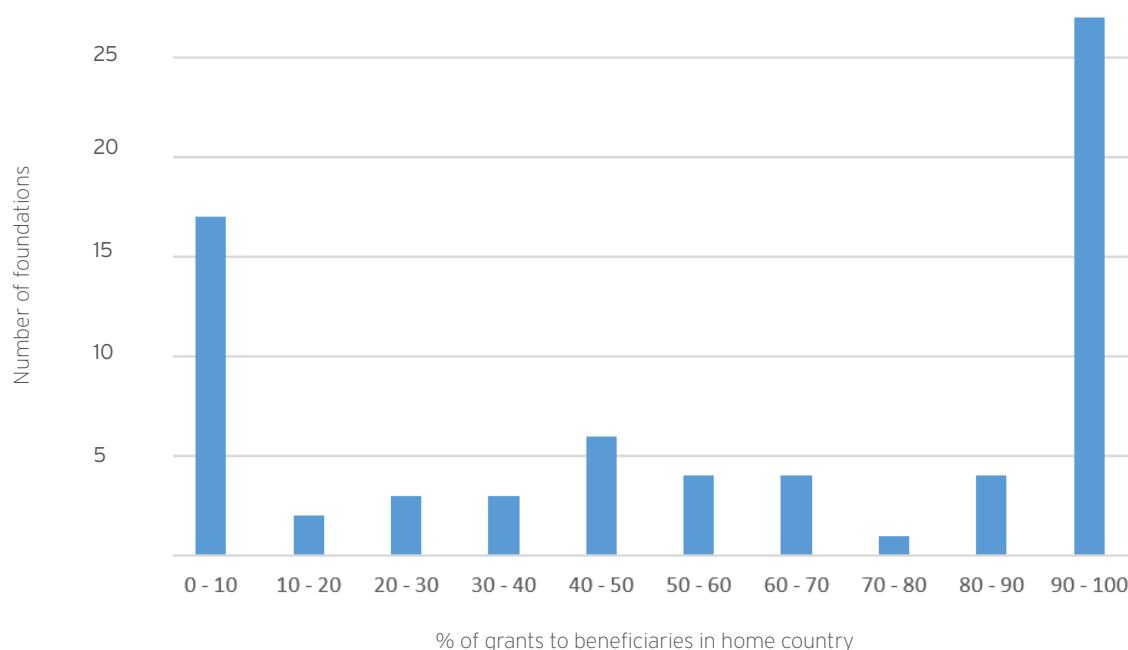
CHART 10: Number of thematic issue categories where 75 European foundations are active (2014)



It is undeniable that many environmental challenges do not respect national borders and therefore require collective responses by nation states.

made more than 80% of their grants to support projects in their own country. At the other end of the scale there were 10 foundations that made no grants to projects in the countries in which they are headquartered – they have a completely “international” focus, in contrast to their domestic peers. Another nine foundations made less than 20% of their grants to projects in their home country. Chart 11 (p. 35) shows the difference in approach for these “international” and “domestic” funders, who are on opposite sides of the graph. Of the group of 75 foundations two-thirds are either strongly focused on “domestic” grantmaking or on “international” grantmaking, with relatively few foundations blending both domestic and international funding. Elsewhere in this report reference is made to the low level of grants

CHART 11: % of grants being directed towards projects in each foundation's home country (2014)



being directed to central and eastern Europe, or to Asia, as well as the fact that less than 4% of grants are explicitly supporting EU-level work. This is perhaps not surprising, given that nearly half the foundations in the study might be described as domestic funders, with more than 80% of their funding supporting initiatives in the country where they are located. There are many good reasons for foundations to focus on funding projects in their home countries, and indeed they may be required to do this by their mandates or by national laws. At the same time, it is undeniable that many environmental challenges do not respect national borders and therefore require collective responses by nation states. From this perspective, finding ways to strengthen the capacity of environmental organisations in countries where resources are less readily

available is important in boosting states' environmental performance for a better future of our people and our planet. Isn't this an area where philanthropy could - or should - play a role? In addition to money, philanthropic actors often have useful networks of contacts that can be mobilised in different ways to help strengthen the environmental sector in specific countries and regions.

The results of the mapping serve to remind us of some of the comparative advantages of philanthropic funders, including the ability to be flexible, and to invest in long-term strategies. Foundations and other philanthropic players often have the ability to take bigger risks, think outside the box and promote innovations often overlooked by other types of funders.

Issues for foundations to consider

Systemic challenges

It is clear from the three reports in this series that many European and US foundations continue to avoid grappling with systemic drivers of environmental damage, such as over-consumption, or the preoccupation of policymakers with economic growth. These are difficult issues on which to work, often with uncertain outcomes. A number of collaborations and exploration activities around these issues have been developing on both sides of the Atlantic since the last edition of this research was published, and these are welcome developments.¹¹ It will be interesting to see whether these initiatives lead to a shift of philanthropic resources “upstream”, to tackle root causes, rather than alleviating symptoms.

¹¹ EDGE Funders Alliance - Europe Working group on Just Transition Collaboration; Partners for a New Economy; US New Economy Funders Network; EFC European Environmental Funders Group exploratory activities such as Capacity of (European-based) Civil Society Organisations on new economy; and other dedicated programmes incorporated in some foundations' programmes.

Where in the world?

This report has placed a strong emphasis on the geographical distribution of grants from environmental philanthropy, both within Europe, and internationally. As noted earlier, it is clear that some European foundations are constrained in their ability to fund outside the country in which they are located, and the attractions of funding domestically are abundantly clear, not least the ability to keep in touch with grantees and see the outcomes of projects first-hand. At the same time, many environmental challenges have no borders, and they require collective responses in a constantly changing world where geo-political power is shifting eastwards and southwards. How should European philanthropy respond? How can philanthropic resources (financial, expertise, networks and others) be best deployed to oil the wheels of civil society in the world's emerging markets and countries that have particularly acute environmental challenges and fewer local resources, while at the same time supporting the development of philanthropy in these countries?



European ambition

The European Union has played an important role in setting global environmental standards, both formally and informally. With more than 500 million inhabitants the EU is an important market for companies around the world. At least 80% of the domestic environmental legislation applied in each EU Member State is framed within the EU institutions. Yet the 75 European foundations whose grants are analysed in this report seem to have little interest in working on a pan-European basis, with less than 4% of their grants supporting pan-European work. How can European philanthropy begin to collaborate more or better coordinate its work (at national or other levels) in the future so as to raise the bar for EU environmental policy, directly benefitting not just Member States but the EU at large and beyond? Ambitious EU policy is ultimately shaped and adopted by national policymakers. Well-designed national level advocacy work is therefore key. Isn't this an area where philanthropy could - or should - play a role? Shouldn't philanthropic actors better mobilise their resources towards having well-informed policymakers with access to timely information at Member States level?

Different ways of making grants

Philanthropy, as the results of this report make quite clear, is able to operate in a variety of ways and funding methods are often extremely diverse. This great flexibility is made particularly acute in the context of environmental grants in which we see philanthropic institutions funding both locally and internationally whilst also varying their funding between one or many thematic issues. This is a positive aspect which makes philanthropy a tremendously appealing source of funding as it is often free to take more risks and to operate with fewer restrictions. In addition to this desirable quality, however, it is extremely important that philanthropic actors learn to work together and to collaborate on 'specialist' projects as they have a mutual interest to do so. If philanthropic players can become more strategic in how they coordinate their work by enabling increased exchange between peers, then there is a real possibility that they can continue to bolster their influence both globally and on a local scale.

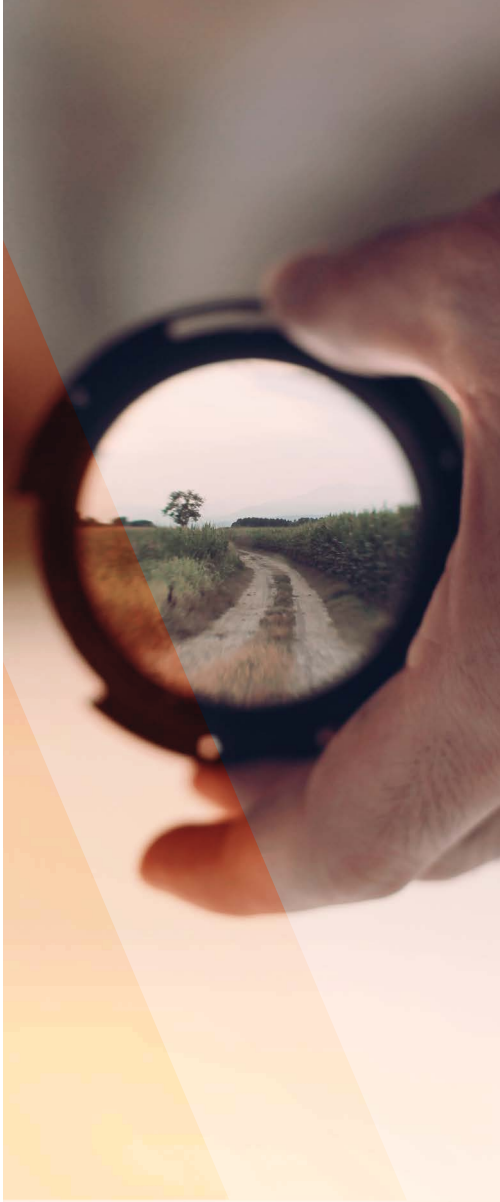
Forward momentum

Expanding coverage

The coverage of European environmental philanthropy in this report is more comprehensive than in earlier editions, with the number of grants being coded steadily increasing, along with their value. The hope is that future editions will become more comprehensive still. To this end the EEFG strongly encourages readers of this report to recommend additional funders that they think ought to be included in future editions, and where possible to provide personal introductions to these foundations. The EEFG would also like to reiterate its request to foundations that have not yet been involved in the research to share their grants data, so that an increasingly comprehensive resource for the field can be compiled.

Demand-side mapping

The emphasis in this report and in similar publications in the United Kingdom, United States, Canada and Australia has been on mapping the “supply side” of the grants market; the grants coming from foundations engaged in environmental philanthropy. While this is important, it is also vital that funders work collaboratively to try and map the “demand side” of the market, and to understand the capacity of civil society organisations working on environmental issues in different countries around the world. For example, how many environmental organisations are there in each Member State of the European Union? How many staff and how much income do they have? What are the main sources of their income? What issues and approaches do they prioritise? Furthermore, what is the relationship between the availability of resources for environmental organisations and the quality of environmental policy in a given country? In Europe, little data appears to be available in relation to these questions, but philanthropy is well-placed to use its convening power, grantee contacts,



Understanding different values and philanthropy's theory of change

networks and financial resources to help provide overviews of civil society capacity. EFC-EEFG is keen to collaborate with philanthropic actors who feel this would be a valuable way of complementing the analysis of philanthropic grantmaking.

In this report, we have made an attempt to explain the different types of philanthropic giving. This is already a good starting point for more peer-to-peer strategic reflections on how philanthropy aspires to achieve change. EFC-EEFG is keen to facilitate such exchanges among environmental philanthropic actors. In addition, better qualitative information on philanthropic grantmaking can help strengthen future philanthropic discourses. Specifically, there is insufficient information in most of the grant descriptions used for this research to allow grants to be accurately categorised by approach, or in terms of the environmental discourses and values of the foundation. These can be better explored through surveys and interviews, and the EFC-EEFG is keen to collaborate with philanthropic actors who feel this approach to the research would be valuable in moving the discourse forwards.

Annex I

Foundations covered in this mapping

Adessium Foundation (Netherlands)	Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust (UK)
Agropolis Fondation (France)	King Baudouin Foundation (Belgium)
Arcadia Fund (UK)	Kirby Laing Foundation (UK)
Ashden Trust (UK)	Kone Foundation (Finland)
Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (UK branch)	Man Group Charitable Trust (UK)
Children's Investment Fund Foundation (UK)	Mark Leonard Trust (UK)
City Bridge Trust (UK)	Mava Foundation (Switzerland)
David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation (UK)	Mitsubishi Corporation Fund for Europe & Africa (UK)
Dutch Postcode Lottery (Netherlands)	Monument Trust (UK)
Ernest Cook Trust (UK)	Network for Social Change (UK)
Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust (UK)	Oak Foundation (Switzerland)
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation (UK)	People's Trust for Endangered Species (UK)
European Climate Foundation (Netherlands)	Pig Shed Trust (UK)
Fondation BNP Paribas (France)	Prince of Wales' Charitable Foundation (UK)
Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le progrès de l'Homme (Switzerland)	Realdania (Denmark)
Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso (France)	Robert Bosch Stiftung (Germany)
Fondation de France (France)	Robertson Trust (UK)
Fondation EDF (France)	Romanian Environmental Partnership Foundation (Romania)
Fondation Ensemble (France)	Rufford Foundation (UK)
Fondation Lombard Odier (Switzerland)	Shell Foundation (UK)
Fondation pour une terre humaine (Switzerland)	Sigrid Rausing Trust (UK)
Fondazione Cariplo (Italy)	SITA Trust (UK)
Fondazione Cassa dei Risparmi di Forlì (Italy)	Sophie and Karl Binding Stiftung (Switzerland)
Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Bolzano (Italy)	Stichting Fonds 1818 (Netherlands)
Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Cuneo (Italy)	Stiftung Mercator (Germany)
Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Padova e Rovigo (Italy)	Swedish Postcode Lottery (Sweden)
Freshfield Foundation (UK)	Synchronicity Earth (UK)
Fundaçao Calouste Gulbenkian (Portugal)	Tellus Mater Foundation (UK)
Fundación Biodiversidad (Spain)	Tubney Charitable Trust (UK)
Fundación 'La Caixa' (Spain)	Tudor Trust (UK)
Garfield Weston Foundation (UK)	Underwood Trust (UK)
Gatsby Charitable Foundation (UK)	Velux Foundation (Denmark)
Grantscape (UK)	Veolia Environmental Trust (UK)
HDH Wills 1965 Charitable Trust (UK)	Villum Foundation (Denmark)
Hungarian Environmental Partnership Foundation (Hungary)	Waterloo Foundation (UK)
JJ Charitable Trust (UK)	Westminster Foundation (UK)
JMG Foundation (Switzerland)	Whitley Animal Protection Trust (UK)
John Ellerman Foundation (UK)	

Annex II

Environmental funding - Thematic issues taxonomy

These “thematic issue” categories were developed in consultation with the Australian, Canadian, UK, and US networks of environmental grantmakers, in order to promote comparability in analyses of environmental funding patterns. It features 13 main thematic categories, each described and further clarified through a list of keywords and concepts. Feedback from readers on these categorisations would be welcome.

Agriculture and food: Includes support for organic and other forms of sustainable farming; training and research to help farmers in developing countries; campaigns relating to the control of the food chain; initiatives opposed to factory farming; horticultural organisations and projects; education on agriculture for children and adults (e.g. city farms); opposition to the use of genetically modified crops and food irradiation; work on food safety and on the genetic diversity of agriculture (including seed banks); and soil conservation.

Biodiversity and species preservation: Covers work that protects particular species, be they plant or animal, vertebrate or invertebrate. Included within this is support for botanic gardens and arboreta; academic research on botany and zoology; the protection of birds and their habitats; funding for marine wildlife such as whales, dolphins

and sharks; projects that aim to protect endangered species such as rhinos and elephants; and defence of globally important biodiversity hotspots, including the use of refuges, reserves and other habitat conservation projects; and wildlife trusts.

Climate and atmosphere: Includes support for work targeted mainly towards climate change and some work directed towards the issues of ozone depletion, acid rain, air pollution and local air quality.

Coastal and marine ecosystems: Includes support for work on fisheries; aquaculture; coastal lands and estuaries; marine protected areas; and marine pollution (such as marine dumping).

Consumption and waste: Includes support for work directed at reducing consumption levels; initiatives that look to redefine economic growth; projects on waste reduction, sustainable design and sustainable production; recycling and composting schemes; and all aspects of waste disposal, including incinerators and landfills.

Energy: Covers work for alternative and renewable energy sources; energy efficiency and conservation; work around fossil fuels; hydroelectric schemes; the oil and gas industries; and nuclear power.

Fresh water: Includes support for all work relating to lakes and rivers; canals and

other inland water systems; issues of groundwater contamination and water conservation; and projects relating to wetlands.

Multi-issue work: Covers grants which are hard to allocate to specific categories, generally because the grant takes the form of core funding to an organisation that works on a range of different issues, or because the grant supports environmental media titles or environmental education projects covering a wide range of issues. In addition, some grants provided to generalist re-granting organisations are captured in this category, as it is not possible to tell which issues will be supported when the funds are re-granted.

Sustainable communities: Includes support for urban green spaces and parks; community gardens; built environment projects; and community-based sustainability work.

Terrestrial ecosystems and land use: Includes support for land purchases and stewardship; national or regional parks; landscape restoration and landscape scale conservation efforts; tree planting, forestry, and work directed to stopping de-forestation; and the impacts of mining.

Toxics and pollution: Covers all the main categories of toxics impacting on the environment and human health: hazardous waste; heavy metals;

pesticides; herbicides; radioactive wastes; persistent organic pollutants; household chemicals; other industrial pollutants; and noise pollution.

Trade and finance: Includes support for work on corporate-led globalisation and international trade policy; efforts to reform public financial institutions (such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and Export Credit Agencies); similar work directed at the lending policies of private banks; initiatives around the reduction of developing country debt; and local economic development projects and economic re-localisation.

Transport: Includes support for work on all aspects of transportation, including public transport systems; transport planning; policy on aviation; freight; road-building; shipping; alternatives to car use plus initiatives like car pools and car clubs; the promotion of cycling and walking; and work on vehicle fuel economy.

Annex III

Detailed data tables

Table 1: Environmental grants broken down by thematic issue category (2014)
(See Charts 1 and 2, p. 15)

Thematic Issue	No. of grants	Amount in €	Average grant in €	% of all grants	No. of foundations
Biodiversity & species preservation	751	112,344,556	149,593	23.5	47
Terrestrial ecosystems & land use	273	89,117,961	326,439	18.6	45
Climate & atmosphere	183	46,570,602	254,484	9.7	29
Sustainable communities	431	40,810,159	94,687	8.5	33
Multi-issue work	161	40,608,736	252,228	8.5	44
Energy	374	39,189,703	104,785	8.2	36
Agriculture & food	267	32,359,674	121,197	6.8	40
Coastal & marine ecosystems	158	30,108,321	190,559	6.3	26
Consumption & waste	66	16,084,106	243,699	3.4	30
Fresh water	90	15,182,961	168,700	3.2	26
Transport	80	9,036,652	112,958	1.9	18
Trade & finance	59	6,397,301	108,429	1.3	14
Toxics & pollution	20	1,263,099	63,155	0.3	13
TOTALS	2,913	479,073,831	164,461	100	n/a

Table 2: Comparison of environmental grantmaking by 61 foundations
(See Chart 3, p. 17; Chart 4, p. 18)

	2011			2014		
Thematic Issue	Amount in €	% of all grants	No. of grants	Amount in €	% of all grants	No. of grants
Biodiversity & species preservation	100,951,662	24.3	383	100,707,081	22.8	657
Terrestrial ecosystems & land use	51,464,904	12.4	205	85,970,986	19.5	216
Climate & atmosphere	59,656,154	14.3	125	45,796,441	10.4	166
Sustainable communities	11,703,391	2.8	166	39,641,809	9.0	377
Multi-issue work	20,637,291	5.0	150	37,983,422	8.6	137
Energy	31,425,535	7.5	364	36,118,215	8.2	357
Coastal & marine ecosystems	38,390,901	9.2	108	27,701,875	6.3	116
Agriculture & food	19,959,886	4.8	261	24,183,404	5.5	179
Consumption & waste	6,265,616	1.5	33	14,957,626	3.4	56
Fresh water	26,117,148	6.3	54	13,507,682	3.1	69
Transport	17,620,291	4.2	54	7,671,552	1.7	78
Trade & finance	25,784,002	6.2	29	5,897,301	1.3	58
Toxics & pollution	6,303,440	1.5	20	1,172,499	0.3	17
TOTALS	416,280,221	100	1,952	441,309,893	100	2,483

Table 3: Comparison of thematic issue focus for European and US environmental foundations
(See Chart 5, p. 20)

The EGA had added a number of thematic categories to the 13 that are shared by environmental grantmaking networks in different parts of the world, meaning that US grants are distributed across a larger number of categories than those in Europe.

	EUROPE			US EGA		
Thematic Issue	No. of grants	Amount in € (2014)	% of all grants	No. of grants	Amount in € (2013)	% of all grants
Biodiversity & species preservation	751	112,344,556	23.5	2,639	221,123,001	22.3
Terrestrial ecosystems & land use	273	89,117,961	18.6	1,502	78,969,575	8.0
Climate & atmosphere	183	46,570,602	9.7	733	77,931,280	7.9
Sustainable communities	431	40,810,159	8.5	615	38,391,359	3.9
Multi-issue work	161	40,608,736	8.5	1,147	53,839,578	5.4
Energy	374	39,189,703	8.2	1,386	128,237,836	12.9
Agriculture & food	267	32,359,674	6.8	1,201	80,878,476	8.2
Coastal & marine ecosystems	158	30,108,321	6.3	527	102,689,190	10.4
Consumption & waste	66	16,084,106	3.4	185	9,167,912	0.9
Fresh water	90	15,182,961	3.2	1,339	80,253,793	8.1
Transport	80	9,036,652	1.9	307	36,398,646	3.7
Trade & finance	59	6,397,301	1.3	68	8,345,659	0.8
Toxics & pollution	20	1,263,099	0.3	230	8,849,288	0.9
Environmental health	n/a	n/a	n/a	320	22,446,624	2.3
Indigenous populations/communities	n/a	n/a	n/a	338	18,025,778	1.8
Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	67	13,452,598	1.4
Environmental justice	n/a	n/a	n/a	300	12,829,020	1.3
TOTALS	2,913	479,073,831	100	12,904	991,829,613	100

Table 4: Geographical distribution of grants at the continental level, by location of grantee offices
(See Chart 6, p. 24)

	2011		2014	
	Amount in € sample of 62 foundations	% of total grants	Amount in € sample of 75 foundations	% of total grants
Europe	345,104,163	82.6	389,282,200	81.3
North America	44,377,302	10.6	53,429,846	11.2
Africa	9,881,416	2.4	22,773,086	4.8
Asia	5,063,410	1.2	9,654,576	2.0
Latin America	12,566,431	3.0	3,542,665	0.7
Oceania	664,458	0.2	391,460	0.1
TOTALS	417,657,180	100.0	479,073,833	100.0

Table 5: Geographical distribution of grants at the continental level, measured by where the end beneficiary is located (See Table B, p. 27 for additional data)

	2011		2014	
	Amount in €	% of total grants	Amount in €	% of total grants
Europe	272,029,678	65.1	321,946,052	67.2
International	67,159,336	16.1	84,746,437	17.7
Africa	27,640,662	6.6	33,712,882	7.0
Latin America	22,391,760	5.4	15,441,339	3.2
North America	16,978,229	4.1	4,977,924	1.0
Asia	10,793,057	2.6	17,751,015	3.7
Oceania	664,458	0.2	498,183	0.1
TOTALS	417,657,180	100.0	479,073,832	100.0

Table 6: Comparison of geographical focus for European and American environmental foundations, measured by where the end beneficiary is located (Chart 8, p. 29; Charts 9A and 9B, p. 30)

	EUROPE			US EGA			EUROPE & US COMBINED	
	No. of grants	Amount in € (2014)	% of all grants	No. of grants	Amount in € (2013)	% of all grants	Amount in €	Amount in € per 100 people
Africa	297	33,712,882	7.0	439	27,332,428	2.8	61,045,310	5.50
Asia	272	17,751,015	3.7	824	75,111,701	7.6	92,862,716	2.16
Europe	1,957	321,946,052	67.2	212	16,666,325	1.7	338,612,377	45.61
Latin America	139	15,441,339	3.2	650	62,356,267	6.3	77,797,606	12.62
North America	29	4,977,924	1.0	9,782	670,617,697	67.6	675,595,621	190.12
Oceania	18	498,183	0.1	102	5,680,968	0.6	6,179,151	16.13
International	211	84,746,437	17.7	894	134,064,227	13.5	218,810,664	n/a
TOTALS	2,923*	479,073,831	100	12,904	991,829,613	100	1,470,903,445	n/a

*The second column (No. of grants) lists a total number of 2,923 grants, whereas elsewhere in the text the figure of 2,913 is referred to. This is because there were 10 grants that were shared between continents and 1 grant has been added to the total for each continent. So if a grant was shared between Africa and Asia, for example, both have 1 added to their total, meaning it looks like there were 2 grants, even though only 1 was made. This is the reason that 10 "extra" grants appear in the total at the bottom of the second column.

Table 7: Geographical distribution of grants in terms of countries where end beneficiary is located, compared to population, EU Member States

EU Member State	% of EU population	Amount in €	No. of grants	Amount in € per 100 people 2014	Amount in € per 100 people 2011
Denmark	1.1	63,598,704	46	1,135.16	316.10
Netherlands	3.3	104,271,480	181	621.42	553.37
Sweden	1.9	9,285,000	7	97.17	0.00
UK	12.6	57,111,595	605	89.61	69.11
Greece	2.2	5,036,915	6	45.53	0.49
Spain	9.2	20,626,231	147	44.16	65.10
Finland	1.1	1,683,564	44	31.02	0.00
Italy	11.8	15,715,396	255	26.33	29.89
France	13.0	10,242,404	194	15.61	5.92
Hungary	2.0	810,275	62	8.18	2.28
Belgium	2.2	375,645	40	3.37	8.19
Portugal	2.1	310,832	10	2.96	0.00
Germany	15.9	2,093,329	32	2.60	26.08
Poland	7.6	972,213	26	2.52	2.01
Czech Repub.	2.1	141,211	6	1.34	0.74
Romania	4.0	236,820	54	1.18	3.62
Croatia	0.8	25,000	1	0.59	0.00
Bulgaria	1.4	28,016	2	0.38	0.44
Slovenia	0.4	1,550	2	0.08	0.99
Austria	1.7	4,796	3	0.06	4.81
Ireland	0.9	1,500	1	0.03	1.81
Slovakia	1.1	0	0	0.00	0.00
Lithuania	0.6	0	0	0.00	0.00
Latvia	0.4	0	0	0.00	1.16
Estonia	0.3	0	0	0.00	0.00
Cyprus	0.2	0	0	0.00	0.00
Luxembourg	0.1	0	0	0.00	0.00
Malta	0.1	0	0	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	100.0	292,572,476	1,724	57.87	

Annex IV

Additional resources

This report sits alongside similar research into environmental funding patterns such as:

- “Tracking the Field, Volume 5”¹² reports, produced by the US Environmental Grantmakers Association (EGA)
- “Where the Green Grants Went”¹³ reports, produced by the UK Environmental Funders Network (EFN)
- “Profile of Environmental Grantmaking in Canada”¹⁴, produced by the Canadian Environmental Grantmakers Network (CEGN)
- “Green Philanthropy”¹⁵, produced by the Australian Environmental Grantmakers Network (AEGN)
- “Green Grants in NZ”¹⁶, commissioned by two New Zealand based environmental foundations

Additionally, the mapping report produced by Fondation de France (La philanthropie dans les territoires) and using a different methodology from those listed above, serves as a further resource in this area.

¹² See for instance, Environmental Grantmakers Association, “Tracking the Field, Volume 5: Analyzing Trends in Environmental Grantmaking”, EGA & Foundation Center, New York, September 2015. Headline figures for US environmental grants from 2014 were released at the EGA Retreat in September 2016, but Volume 6 of “Tracking the Field” with the full data set will not be published until late 2017.

¹³ See for instance, “Where the Green Grants Went, Volume 6: Patterns of UK Funding for Environmental and Conservation Work”, EFN, March 2014.

¹⁴ Canadian Environmental Grantmakers Network, “A Profile of Environmental Grantmaking in Canada: 2011-2012”, CEGN, Toronto, November 2014.

¹⁵ Australian Environmental Grantmakers Network, “Green Philanthropy 2009”, AEGN, Melbourne, October 2009.

¹⁶ Saints Information Limited, “Green Grants in NZ, a report for the Hikurangi Foundation and ASB Community Trust”.

Other environmental funders networks and working groups

Australian Environmental Grantmakers Network (Australia)
www.aegn.org.au

Bundesverband Deutscher Stiftungen, Working Group on Environment, Nature and Health (Germany)
www.stiftungen.org

Canadian Environmental Grantmakers Network (Canada)
www.cegn.org

Centre Français des Fondations, Working Group on Environment (France)
www.centre-francais-fondations.org

EFC European Environmental Funders Group
www.efc.be/thematic_networks/eefg

Environmental Funders Network (UK)
www.greenfunders.org

Environmental Grantmakers Association (US)
www.ega.org

Latin American and the Caribbean Network of Environmental Funds (RedLAC)
www.redlac.org

SwissFoundations Working Group on Environment (Switzerland)
www.swissfoundations.ch

Vereniging van Fondsen in Nederland, Working Group Sustainable Policy (The Netherlands)
www.verenigingvanfondsen.nl

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The EFC is the platform for and champion of institutional philanthropy - with a focus on Europe, but also with an eye to the global philanthropic landscape.

We support our members, both individually and collectively, in their work to foster positive social change in Europe and beyond. Our European and global perspective on institutional philanthropy and the landscape it inhabits gives us a “helicopter view” that presents a unique opportunity for us as an organisation, hand in hand with our members, to reflect on, understand, engage with and together strengthen the environment for philanthropy.

Established in 1989 by 7 foundations, the EFC now represents more than 200 philanthropic organisations, including foundations and corporate funders.

[The European Environmental Funders Group \(EEFG\)](#) brings together funders active in a broad range of areas touching on environmental issues. Focus areas include environmental sustainability; climate change; and systemic issues, such as the economy.

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